REGD. NO. B. 1035

PRICE ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXII NO. 7 BOMBAY TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

DEWAS CHIEF'S LAST APPEAL TO VICEROY

QUESTION FOR KING CAROL

Disband Clique And Vest State Authority In Govt.

TITULESCO'S TERMS

Reputed Roumanian Statesman Upholds Rejected Recommendations.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Bucharest.—M. Titulesco who has an international reputation as a statesman, is still doubtful about accepting again the portfolio Foreign Minister in the Tatarescu cabinet. His willingness is said to depend on whether King Carol will agree to vital changes in the royal administration. H. Titulesco's stipulations are the same as the recommendations made months ago by ex-Premier Maniu who preferred to resign when King Carol refused to consider them.

These are said to include the transfer or the resignation of the present Minister of War, also the General Commanding the Secret Service, Chief of Gendarmes and the Bucharest Police and the King's Private Secretary.

In effect M. Titulesco thinks that the authority of the State should vest in the Government, not a small clique without responsibility to the electorate. M. Titulesco's requests have great popular backing.—Reuter's Special.

GADGIL ARRESTED

Warrant From Akola D. S. P.

(From Our Correspndent)

POONA, Jan. 8.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil of Poona was arrested this evening under the Criminal Law Amendment Act 17 (1) and (2) under a warrant from the D.S.P. Akola. He is being taken to Akola by the last Poona train.

FEDERATION STILL OUT OF SIGHT

But Jayakar Is Glad He Was Able To Tie Up Loose Ends

ADVICES COUNTRY NOT TO OFFEND BRITAIN

An appeal to Indians to suspend their judgment on the White Paper is contained in a statement issued by Mr. M. R. Jayakar on Monday.

"That the White Paper is not acceptable to the best political minds of India without vital modifications" says Mr. Jayakar, "has been made amply clear to the British Committee as also the nature of such modifications.

"Further stages of the work will occupy some time. During this period we must be careful not to prejudge the scheme, not to talk of accepting or boycotting it."

SETALVAD AND ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE

He urged in his statement that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and his colleague should not proceed to form the All-Parties' Conference unless they were absolutely certain (1) that it would be a conference of all important political parties; (2) that it would be presided over by a person of great political influence in England like His Highness the Aga Khan or Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and (3) that it would lead to unity of views on the White Paper and not to greater diversity.

NOTE OF OPTIMISM.

In the course of the statement Mr. Jayakar states:—

"I have seen some of the interviews given by my colleagues of the Indian delegation who have preceded me. I am in agreement with their views as regards the work which the Indian delegation did in England in collaboration with the Parliamentary Committee. Though we realised at an early stage that our constitutional status was different from the Committees, I must say, in fairness to its Chairman and members that they did their best to mitigate the inequality and to provide the Indian delegation with all adequate opportunities of access to documents and facilities for study and discussion of all questions which came before them for consideration.

"DID OUR BEST."

"As we proceeded, our work became more and more pleasant. We did our best to reveal the human side of whole problem as contrasted with the administrative side. Most of the questions which came before us had these two sides and they often stood in strange contrast, as for instance, the apotheosis of the Public Services, which the White Paper embodies. Though we were not elected representatives of India, and I say on behalf of our colleagues that we did everything that was possible under the circumstances, and that no elected representative working under the limitations of the status, could have presented India's case with greater firmness, vigour, clearness and unity.

TRIBUTE TO AGA KHAN.

"The achievement of a common memorandum signed by all the Indian members of the delegation including His Highness the Aga Khan, whose prestige in British Political circles is undoubtedly very high, was not without its effect on the British Public, and influential papers in London are beginning to see the difficulties of ignoring the suggestions embodied in it. I am clearly of the opinion that we should do our best in India to promote this effect, but if for any reason we cannot do so, we should refrain from taking any steps, the failure of which will destroy the effect of the unity achieved in England.

ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE.

In this connection, I feel it my duty to sound a note of warning to those who are thinking of calling an All Parties Conference. They should convene it only if they felt assured that it was going to be a success in the sense of uniting the views of all parties, both communal and political. Any failure of

(Continued on page 10)

Let Me Live In My State!

SOLEMN ASSURANCE OF SATISFACTORY ADMINISTRATION

STATE FINANCES

Loan From Paramount Power Will Restore Stability

PONDICHERRY, Jan. 8.

The Maharajah of Dewas (Senior) has telegraphed to the Viceroy, the Secretary of State and the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes stating that he is getting physically weaker and "feeling pessimistic about life."

DELHI COMMUNIQUE.

The telegram adds that the Delhi communique of January 3 is based on incomplete information.

The only methol of solving the whole problem, he adds, is rigid practi al economy and a loan from the Paramount Power which would restore the financial stability of the State.

The Maharajah gives a solemn assurance that he would satisfactorily administer the State on the above conditions.

He implores the Viceroy to give him the satisfa tion of living in his State "at the holy feet of my Lord and duties in undisturbed and continued discharge of sacred service and duty."—A. P.

MRS. MOTILAL'S HEALTH

Condition Gives Cause For Anxiety

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 8.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru's condition continues to give cause for anxiety. As was expected owing to her low vitality, the incision made in the course of the operation is healing very slowly. For the last several days she is experiencing pain in the abdomen which is said to be a fresh complaint.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru is also not yet free from the heart trouble whichi is believed to be the cause of the fainting fits from which she often suffers.

She has been advised by Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy to undergo further examination at Calcutta.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru proposes to take her to Calcutta as soon as his mother gets relief from her fresh trouble.—A. P.

U. P. CONGRESSMEN DISCUSS FUTURE

ANAND BHAWAN MEETING

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 8.

A meeting of prominent Provincial Congress workers took place at Anand Bhawan, Allahabad on January 6th and 7th.

Many workers from the different districts of the United Provinces attended.

It is understood that the work that has been carried on in the province was reviewed and future work was discussed.—A. P.

C. P. "DICTATOR" SENTENCED

NAGPUR, Jan. 8

Hiraji Bousar, who had declared himself fias the "Third Dictator of the C P War Council" and exhorted people to boycott British goods, was arrested on Saturday evening and placed to-day before the Headquarters Magistrate.

Bousar was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment under su -section seven (B) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

VICEROY PATS HIS OWN BACK

It Is Wonderful How We Have Stood Up To The Strain He Says

JOBS FOR YOUTHS AS CURE FOR TERRORISM

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

"During the past year the world economic crisis has continued to dominate the situation and until it abates, it is impossible for India, the country whose prosperity depends so largely on the world demand for its agricultural produce, to make any substantial advance towards prosperity," said His Excellency the Viceroy in opening this morning the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

SYMPATHY FOR LABOUR.

Continuing His Excellency said:—

"This is an age when the foundations of society are being questioned and we are not free in India from those who wish, by invoking violence, to overturn the whole social structure. Now there are at least two classes to whom the opportunity of reasonably adequate life is too often denied. The condition of Labour in our industrial centres, although it has improved considerably in recent years, still leaves a great deal to be desired. The Government are endeavouring to strengthen the foundations of industrial structure by carrying out a careful programme of Labour Legislation and I believe this has already had important effects.

YOUTHS AND DIRECT ACTION.

The other class which deserved special attention is the educated middle class. Hundreds, nay thousands, of youngmen find themselves to-day without adequate opportunity for occupation and it is little to be wondered at, that some of them afford fruitful soil for those whose culture takes the form of direct action of a revolutionary character."

DRASTIC REMEDIES.

Continuing His Excellency said:—

"It is easy to argue that the malady can only be cured by remedies so sweeping and drastic as will be quite beyond our power by alterations going deep into social and even religious systems. But I suggest to you as employers and particularly to those of you who are British that it is of the utmost importance to provide what opportunities you can for employment of young Indians."

His Excellency hoped that the visit of the Lancashire Delegation ushered in a new era in commercial relationships of India and United Kingdom. Such personal contacts must inevitably lead to greater degree of mutual understanding and good-will between the two countries which can only be fruitful of results beneficial to both."

RESERVE BANK.

Referring to the Reserve Bank legislation, His Excellency said that the setting up of the Indian Reserve Bank and Transfer by Government to it of control of Currency will be a step of extreme significance. "I doubt if many realise how great is the change it implies in the direction of Self-Government in India."

Concluding His Excellency said: "After over 2-1/2 years of experience here during which we have all passed through a period of

(Continued on Page 7)

ACTING GOVERNOR FOR MADRAS

Sir M. Usman's Appointment Approved

VICEROY'S CAMP BELVEDERE, CALCUTTA, Jan.8

The following communique has been issued:—

His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Mohamed Usman, K C I E., to act as Governor of the Presidency of Madras during the period His Excellency Sir George Stanley, P C., G C I E., C M G will be acting as Viceroy and Governor-General.—A. P.

CRIPPS GETS IT HOT

Buckingham Palace No Part Of Labour Party Policy

SOCIALIST ANGER

To Anticipate Conflict With Throne Is Worst Way To Win Election.

LONDON, Jan. 8

Socialist leaders join in the chorus of repudiation of Sir Stafford Cripps' Saturday speech. Following are some extracts:—

Mr. Clynes: To anticipate a conflict with the Throne is the worst way for any Party to win the election.

Mr. Shinwell: The only person who knows what Cripps meant is Cripps. The Buckingham Palace it not in the Labour Party policy.

Lord Snowden: Cripps used to be quite a sensible man. Evidently he is bent on trying to es.a lish a dictatorship and overthrow Parliament and const'tutional government.

Lord Marley: I consider the possibility of Fascism a serious danger. I would be the last to suggest that it be organised from the Buckingham Palace.

Mr. Godfrey Elton: The speech is typical of the reckless statements made by the Cripps section of the La our Party. They seem to be doing the best arouse apprehension and irritation in the electorate.—Reuter's Specia l.

R. F. C. GOLD PURCHASES

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Washington.—Mr. Jesse Jones, Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, announces that the total Government purchases exceed 75 million dollars of which 20,887 thousand dollars are for newly mined domestic metal. Mr. Jones corrects the figure of over 24 millions which he gave on the 2nd January as the total domestic gold purchases.—Reuter's Special.

Police Open Fire In Mill Area

Sequel To Fight Between Strikers & "Black-Legs"

The Police resorted to firing to quell the melee that took place at Connaught Road opposite the Victoria Gardens between the strikers and new men employed by the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills at Ghorapdeo on Monday evening. One man received a bullet wound while 8 others who were injured in fracas were picked up and removed to the K. E. M Hospital and J. J. Hospital. Stray assaults were reported later in the evening and although panic still prevailed in the locality at night the police had the situation well in hand and are patrolling the whole area.

STRIKERS PAID OFF.

Over 2,200 men of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills who had gone on strike owing to a reduction in the allowance about a week ago were paid off in full on Saturday. The management arranged to get new men to fill up the bacancies. On Sunday about 300 men were enrolled and allowed to work in the mill. Nothing untoward, however, happened as a result of this move on the part of the management. On Monday the men again resumed work and the three gates leading into the mills were guarded by the police to prevent any kind of disturbance taking place.

CONFLICT WITH NEW MEN.

On Monday evening at about 5-30 p.m. the mill operatives knocked off work and were returning to their respective homes when it is alleged about 400 strikers who were awaiting them at the corner of Connaught Road, opposite the Victoria Gardens, came into collision with the new mill operatives. Sodawater bottles, stones and every missile that the men could get hold of were being freely used when Sergt. Flood and two other officers who were patrolling the area with a 'posse' of constables came upon the scene.

POLICE OPEN FIRE.

It is alleged some of the missiles struck the police officers, who eventually finding the situation growing worse, pulled out their revolvers and fired a few rounds in the air. Some of the men on hearing the gun-shots scattered in all directions, but as some of them still persisted in fighting the police then fired another round. One of the men was hit. The combatants immediately took to their heels and were chased by the constables.

INJURED MEN IN HOSPITALS.

The police then picked up the injured men who were lying on the ground, numbering eight, and removed four of them to the K. E. M. Hospital and four to the J. J. Hospital.

PANIC IN AREA.

The area was then thrown into a state of panic. Traffic was suspended for some-

(Continued On Page 7)

No Mercy For Wife Murder

Misra To Hang To-morrow In Thana Jail

(From Our correspondent)

THANA, January 8.

The execution of Rambharose Radha-Krishna Misra, (34), a Mechanical Engineer of Dwarka, who was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Thana for killing his wife Raniabi and two daughters Leela and Kamla, is timed to take place on Wednesday (January 10) morning in the District Prison of Thana.

It may be recalled that the Bombay High Court had confirmed the capital sentence passed by the Sessions Court, when the case came up for appeal and confirmation simultaneously.

January 3 was the date originally fixed by the High Court for the execution of Misra, but owing to delay in the receipt of decisions from the Government of India to the petitions for mercy filed by the accused and his wife Ahalyabai alias Nirmalabai, aged 19, the execution was stayed for the time being.

TO HANG TO-MORROW.

It is understood that the intimation has now been received by the Superintendent of Thana Jail from the Government of Bombay, fixing January 10 for execution of Misra, Both the Governor-in-Council, Bombay, and the Governor-General-in-Council have declined to interfere on behalf of Rambharose Radhakrishna Misra, and have, therefore rejected the petitions for mercy submitted by Misra and his young wife.

The sessions trial of R. R. Misra, accused in the Santa Cruz Fire Case, occupied in all nine sittings, during which 40 witnesses were examined by the Crown, before Mr. K. K. Thakore and a Jury.

CHARGE AND DEFENCE.

Misra was charged with murder by poison or by fire or by both and with having caused to disappear the evidence of murder by setting fire to the house in the Catholic Colony at Santa Cruz on the night of June 21 last.

The accused's defence was that his wife Raniabai had got excited and threatened to commit suicide. Failing to pacify her, he left the house at 7-30 p.m. and after going to Victoria Terminus returned home at 11-0 p.m. He found the house ablaze.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

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An English Correspondent having perfect Gujrati Accountancy knowledge, required from Morning 10 to Evening 7. Reasonable salary. Apply Box 1791, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To let ground floor and upper floor premises for godown, office or business purposes in the Svadeshi Mill's Estate at Charni Road. For inspection and particulars see Mr. Ratanji Sukhia on the Estate. 7790

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Want Success in Life? Become Master of English. Get particulars from the Tutorial Institute. Delhi, 33|2. (7813).

M. Sc. (London) coaches students in Physics and Mathematics for all examinations. Admission to classes limited. Individual attention. Apply. S. P. Desai, M.Sc. (London), Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road, Fort. 1799

Candidates desiring . Excellent tuitions (Individual, class or Postal) in Actuary Mathematics, Collage Mathematics, and Advocate's (Pleader's) Examination write with name address. Post Box 542 Bombay, For particulars.

Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute: Fresh Classes in various Commercial subjects, specially for F.C.R.A.; F.A.A.; F.I.S.A.; F.C.C.S.; L.C.C. and I.M.C. Examinations including Pitman's Shorthand, have just started work. Enrol immediately to get utmost benefit of our Tuition Service. Postal Tuition Service also available. For Free Prospectus apply at Navsari Chambers. Outram Road, Fort, Bombay. (1797).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Results from Horoscopes .with wonderful predictions sent for Rs. 20. S.N. Vyas, c|o Bader-ki-Gali, Khandafalsa, P.O. Jodhpur. (1796).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted:—Agents on pay or Commission for Harmoniums, etc. Apply with two anna stamps. Kripashanker Jani, Bhayavadar, Via Kunkavav, Kathiawar. 1798

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain. One Second Class Ticket to Calcutta, cheap. Apply immediately: Orient Hotel, opposite Crawford Market. (1793).

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd.

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GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 338 in respect of 210 Preference shares Nos. 9211 to 9420 of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Anandlal Bapoobhai Dhruva, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 9th January, 1934. 7810

ORIENTAL GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the Loss of Policy No. 43781 on the life of Mr. Vinayak Narayan Paranjape of Dhulia, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H.E. JONES,
Manager.

Bombay, 8th Jan. 1934.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "HAGUE MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 7th January 1934 from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Public Notice

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

4% Conversion Loan

1953—1963 ISSUED AT PAR.

FREE OF BRITISH INDIAN & MYSORE INCOME-TAX.

OPEN from 15th December, 1933 to 15th March, 1934 inclusive subject to closure at any time without Notice by Government.

Subscriptions may be in Mysore Government 6 1|4 per cent. Loan 1940; 6 1|2 per cent. Loan 1941-51 and 5 1|2 per cent. Bonds1938, Savings Bank Fixed Deposits as noted in the Notification.

A cash bonus based on the present value of the excess in interest of the current Loans over 4 per cent. is payable at the following rates immediately.

6¼% LOAN 1940.	Rs. 13-5-0	per Rs. 100, Face Value.
6½% LOAN 1941-51.	Rs. 16-8-0	do.
5½% BONDS 1938.	Rs. 6-10-0	do.

A special bonus of Annas Two per cent. will be allowed on applications for conversion of the above three Loans received on or before the 25th January, 1934.

For terms of conversion of the various kinds of deposits please refer to the notification.

The holders may, if they so desire, tender the cash bonus and interest as subscription to the loan for further amounts in multiples of Rs. 100.

Brokerage will be allowed to recognised Brokers and Bankers at the rate of 3|32 per cent.

For further particulars, please refer to Mysore Government Notification No. Fl. 3147-55/G. F-172-33, dated 11th December, 1933, or apply to the Comptroller, Mysore Government, Bangalore or any interest paying Treasury in the State or any Branch or Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India and of the Bank of Mysore, Ltd.

M. VENKATESA IYENGAR,
Comptroller.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

WITH effect from SATURDAY. 13th January, 1934, the following will be the Revised Rates of daily admission to the Race Course Enclosures, Mahaluxmi, until further notice:—

Members and First Enclosures:—
Gentleman ..... Rs. 3/12
Lady ..... Rs. 2/8
Second Enclosure ..... Rs. 1/4

By order,
C. C. GULLILAND,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club, Ltd.
Bombay, 8th January, 1934. 7809

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of four pupil NURSES in the Municipal Maternity Homes. The applicants should have sufficient knowledge of English to follow the lectures given in that language, should be between 20 and 30 years of age, and should submit two satisfactory references, one being from a lady, as to their conduct. The selected candidates will have to work in the Maternity Homes for nine months and will then be transferred for a period of three months for training in one of the larger Hospitals. After the completion of the Course, they can appear for the examination, held by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. A stipend of Rs. 10 p.m. will be paid to the selected candidates for a period of twelve months.

Applications with School Leaving Certificates should reach the Undersigned, not later than 15th January, 1934.

J.S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Bombay, dated 8-1-1934. 7812.

NOTICE TO CLIENTS
of
Messrs. MANCHERSHAH AND NARMADASHANKAR.

Owing to want of space, we propose to destroy old records, files, papers and proceedings relating to all suits proceedings, conveyancing, testamentary and other matters disposed of prior to 31st December, 1929. All our clients are therefore requested to take away from the undersigned during usual Office hours all their records, papers, files and proceedings, relating to the above matters on or before the 28th February, 1934, after which date the same will be destroyed without further notice.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1934.

MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKAR.
Solicitors, High Court.
27-29 Military, Square Lane,
Fort, Bombay. 7814

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS, LANDLORDS AND MACHINERY AND TILE MERCHANTS.

Auction Sale of machinery and about 3500 brass tiles of various designs and colours manufactured by the Elephant Glazed Tiles Factory, etc.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) TUESDAY, the 9th January, 1934, and thereafter till completion at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in one or separate lots on the premises of Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy's Old Western India Tanneries, near Sion Station, 144, Dharavi:—

By order of the party concerned who is retiring from business; —the machinery such as the Ransom's Ball Tube Mills, for pulverising purposes hard stones, such as Quartz, Barytes, Ferrie Oxide etc., capable of reducing to a fine Mesh, Also Edge Runner, Centrifugal Ransom's Portable Steam Engine, etc.

3500 brass tiles of various designs, and colours, zinc stearcate, glass and Quartz powders etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

THE CARLTON
6-30 & 10 P.M.

MURDER KEPT THEM APART!
The boy's uncle stabbed to death..... the girl's father suspected..... then CHARLIE CHAN comes upon the scene..... Calmly and coolly he solves his greatest case and reunites these two youthful lovers!

INSCRUTABLE! FASCINATING!! MYSTERIOUS!!!

'Charlie Chan's Greatest Case'
WITH
WARNER OLAND
HEATHER ANGEL

A great detective drama that will make your blood run cold and chill your spines!!

4TH GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

TO-NIGHT, at 9-30 p.m.

Karlekar's GRAND CIRCUS

Location: Nana Chowk, Gowalia Tank,

60 INDIAN, EUROPEAN, JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTS IN WONDERFUL ACROBATICS.

100 TRAINED ANIMALS.

MOTOR-CYCLE JUMP—LEAP IN THE JAWS OF DEATH.

LOOPING THE LOOP

Matinee, at 5 p.m. on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

Special arrangement of trams after the show.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Toyama Maru	7099	31 Dec	13 Jan
Tottori Maru	5973	17 Jan	27 Jan
Nagato Maru	5901	24 Jan.	3 Feb.
*Tango Maru	6893	30 Jan.	12 Feb

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Yasukuni Maru	12000	20 Jan
Hakone Maru	10500	5 Feb.
Suwa Maru	10700	20 Feb.

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12000	15 Jan.
Hakusan Maru	10500	31 Jan

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chichibu Maru	17500	7 Feb.
Tatsuta Maru	17000	21 Feb.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	3 Feb
Hiye Maru	11600	19 Feb

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Telegrams: "YUSEN".

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O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Hague Maru	7th Jan	22nd Jan.
Shogen ,,	9th ,,	9th Feb
Havre ,,	3rd ,,	6th ,,
Cheyo ,,	5th ,,	30th Jan.
Kavan ,,	4th Feb.	22nd Feb.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD
(Incorporated in Japan)
Raj Building Hornby Road Bombay.
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

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TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS.—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay Parities and expectation (Teji-Mandi) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein / herein Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Further particulars from:
COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU
181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY
Phone No. 24241.
Tel: "VANUSET."

NO LOITERING ON PLATFORMS

CALCUTTA (By Mail.)

It is understood that recently the East India Railway have issued orders anent the loitering of pass holders on platforms. The order states that it has been brought to the notice of the authorities that Railway employees take advantage of passes in their possession as a means of access to platforms without any intention of travelling.

The Agent states that this practice should cease, furthermore railway employees generally, unless they are on duty and have regular business at the station, are not permitted to enter the platform. Any breach of these instructions makes employees liable to the same penalty as the travelling public

WOMAN ARRESTED.

LAHORE (By Mail).

After a few hours of short-lived liberty a woman prisoner who, it is alleged, escaped from the Ferozepore jail has been rearrested, according to information received here. It is stated that she was in custody as an under-trial prisoner, but one night she managed to lift herself on to the 15-foot wall and let herself down on the other side. A pursuit was organized when her escape became known and she is reported to have been arrested in a village near by.

SESAMUM CROP OUTLOOK

Small Outturn

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following final memorandum on the Sesamum Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States for the Season 1933-34:-

On an average of the five years ending 1931-32 the area under Sesamum in the Territory included in this forecast has represented some 10.5 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Sesamum crop sown from June 1933 onwards.

(Estimates up to 10th December 1933.)

AREA

The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of the crop as shown below:—

	British Districts Acres	Indian States. Acres.
Bombay Presidency		
Proper	166000	20000
Sind	36000	.....
Total	202000	20000
Grand Total	222.000 acres.	

So far as the British Districts in the Presidency including Sind are concerned, the area shows a decline of 21.0 and 13.4 per cent. respectively below the finally revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years; but in the case of Indian States the figures are 94.6 and 94.8 per cent. respectively below the last year and the decennial average. This is the result of the States being now under the direct control of the Central Government. The total figures that we now have for the British Territory and States taken together are 64.6 and 64.2 per cent respectively below the figures of the finally revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years, but this, as explained above, is not a real decline but due to the insufficient data from Indian States. The decline in the case of the British Districts is noticeable in all the Divisions including Sind and is mainly due to the unsuitability of the sowing rains in the Presidency proper and to the deficiency of water supply at sowing time in parts of Sind.

SEASON

In Gujarat, the crop which suffered considerably due to excessive rains in August-September showed some improvement later on but the latest reports indicate that the crop has again suffered to a varying extent from insect pests and diseases in parts of this Division and may thus be much reduced in yield. The small crop grown in the Surat District has, however, done comparatively better. In the Deccan, the crop has now nearly been harvested almost everywhere and there is nothing new to add to the previous report except that the crop seems to have suffered much generally owing to the uneven distribution of the "Kharif" rains of the season. In the Karnatak, the crop is being harvested. The crop in the West of this Division has done fairly well although that in the East has suffered due to the general deficiency of the early rains which may lessen the outturn. The recent rains also hindered the harvesting operations and may spoil the quality of the produce in places, in this Division. In the Konkan, the crop has done fairly well on the whole except for the reduction in the yield which has been brought about by the deficiency of rains in August and their excess in September-October. In Sind, the crop has been harvested and its threshing is in progress and there is nothing further to add to the previous report.

OUTTURN

As a result of the seasonal conditions described above, the crop in Gujarat may yield from 60 to 80 per cent of the normal except the small crop in the Surat District which may return about 90 per cent. of the normal. The crop in the Deccan and the Karnatak may return between 60 and 80 per cent. of the Normal and that in the Konkan from 80 to 85 per cent of the normal. The Sind crop is expected to return between 50 and 80 per cent of the normal.

The total estimated outturn works out as noted below:—

	British Districts Tons	Indian States. Tons.
Bombay Presidency		
Proper	20000	3000
Sind	3000	.....
Total	23000	3000
Grand Total	26000 tons.	

21.5 and 9.7 per cent respectively below the estimated outturn of the actual area of the last year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years so far as the British Districts are concerned but 65.7 and 65.9 per cent. respectively below the last year and the decennial average if the British Districts and the incomplete data of Indian States are combined.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu:—Posh Vad 8, 1990.
Muslim: Ramzan 22, 1352.
Parsi: Amardad 5, 1303.
Sunrise:—7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 17m.
Hightide:—4-37; 17-56.
Lowtide:—11-10, 23-02.

WEDNESDAY, January 10.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 11.

Christian Science: "Its assurance to a troubled world." lecture by Mr. Peter V. Ross, C. J. Hall, 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY HOCKEY:—"The Lewis Hockey Tournament which was to commence on the 14th January has been postponed to 21st January. Drawing will take place on 14th January at 5 p.m."

PROVINCIAL CO-OP. INSTITUTE:—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has consented to become the Honorary Patron of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay.

KALBADEVEI ARYA SAMAJ:—At 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Tuesday) in the Kalbadevi Arya Samaj Hall Swami Omkar Sachidanand and Pt. Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver public lecturers on the present situation of Hindu Community.

GATHA SOCIETY:—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 P.M. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort). Mr. B. T. Anklesaria will give an exposition in Gujerati of Gatha Ushtaveiti Chapter II (Yasna Ha 44) stropes 14 and 15.

MUSLIM STUDENTS UNION:—A conversational meeting of the union will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Union Hall when Sir G. H. Hidayatallah will be the guest of Honour and give a talk to the members.

HINDU PHILOSOPHY CLASSES: Hindu Philosophy Classes will be conducted by a Benares Pundit at the Gen. Educational Academic Hall, New Hanuman Gally Kalbadevi Rd. every other day in English, Sanskrit and Hindi. Particulars can be had from the premises any day from 8 to 10 a.m.

"We need enthusiasm imagination and ability to face facts—we need the courage of the young."—ROOSEVELT.

Thus the President of the United States endorsed

'LOOKING FORWARD'

THE REGAL

The Theatre Magnificent. To-night at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
From The London Play
"SERVICE"
Now M. G. M.'s Great Drama
LOOKING FORWARD
Starring at His Best
LIONEL BARRYMORE
With A British Cast
COLIN CLIVE—BENITA HUME—ELIZABETH ALLAN

NEXT SATURDAY
6 Great Stars in a Drama of the Skies
NIGHT FLIGHT

Blood and iron, tears and triumph—the mad fires of youth all welded into: heart throbs—
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
DAILY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
In Radios Great Hit
"SWEEPINGS"
With the Master Character
LIONEL BARRYMORE
Also Showing
ELY CULBERTSON
THE WORLD'S GREATEST BRIDGE EXPONENT DEMONSTRATING
CONTRACT BRIDGE
A Double Attraction You CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "Captured." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee:
EMPIRE: "A Cuckoo In The Nest". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Looking Forward." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Sweepings." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Charlie Chan's Great Case." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "College Humor." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "The Girl From Maxim's." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END: "Malti Madhav." Time as usual.
GLOBE: "Around the World In 80 Minutes". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "That's A Good Girl." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Surya-Kumari." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Mahananda." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE: "A Farewell to Arms." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA: "Yahoodi-Ki-Larki." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TRIPATHI ANNIVERSARY:—Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. in the premises of Brahma-Nivas when Mr. Nanalal Dalpatram Kavi will preside and Mr. Chandrashankar N. Pandya and others will speak on the life of Shri Goverdahnram.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ LECTURE Rajah Jai Prithvi Bahadur Singh, a Prince of Nepal, who was a principal Indian in the World Fellowship of Faiths recently held in Chicago, will deliver a public lecture in the Prarthana Samaj to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 P.M. (S.T.) Mr. K. Nataranjan will preside.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION:—"An Elocution Competition for College Students will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association in the Prarthana Samaj Hall on Saturday the Jan. 13 at 6 P.M. (S.T.) The subject of the speeches is "Social Reform as the basis of National uplift." Two prizes will be awarded. Intending competitors must intimate their intention to the Secretary not later than 10th inst.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. — We have received the following:—

Two wall calendars from S. Naraen & Co., Bombay.

Two wall calendars from Bhattacharyya's Tea Co., Calcutta.

Two perpetual calendars and a blotting paper pad from K. C. Marrott & Co., Bombay.

Three wall calendars from Polson's Coffee & Butter Co., Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S. S. "Rawalpindi" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 11th inst.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Victoria" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Thursday. the 11th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Argun Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 9th instant.

JOGESHWARI CRICKET.— In the cricket match played on Sunday on the Saraswati Baug Gymkhana Ground, between the Junior Teams of Andheri High School and the Rameshwar Cricket club, the former won by 5 wickets and 1 run.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from London of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 8-0 a.m. on the 7th instant and left there at noon the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5-0 p.m. on Thursday the 11th instant.

The "Rawalpinid"" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at mid-night the same day.

Clan Line Steamer Clan Ranald left Liverpool on the 6th afternoon.

Homeward P. & O. Mail steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay of the 30th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 5 P.M. on 7th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

DR. ZIA UDDIN'S LECTURE TO-DAY

Currency And Exchange Policy Of Govt.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Currency League of India to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, under the Presidentship of Sheth Mathuradas Vissanji Khimji.

Dr. Zia Uddin Ahmad, M.L.A., who will be the principal speaker, will speak on the Currency and Exchange policy of the country.

Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta and A. D. Shroff will also address the meeting.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7-0 a.m.—Time Signal. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton closing rates. Close down.
1-0 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Selection of Indian music.
1-30 p.m.—Selection of European music.
2-0 p.m.—A relay from the Rotary Club.
2-30 p.m.—Close down.
4-30 p.m.—Ladies' Hour: Talk by Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma on "Talks and their Educational value to women". (In Gujerathi).
5-0 p.m.—Fashions Talk: By Auntie Beth.
5-30 p.m—Relay of music from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m.—An Organ Recital: By H. J. W. Miller, Esq., Relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral.
7-30 p.m.—Book Talk: By The Bookman. Cotton, Silver, Gold Seeds, Wheat Stock Exchange and other market prices. (Interval).
8-15 p.m.—Empire relay if reception is satisfactory.
8-45 p.m.—Time Signal
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
Weather Report and News Bulletin.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
8-55 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current rates.
9-10 p.m.—Light Music: Prof. Narayanarao Vyas with Majid Khan—sarangi.
10-30 p.m.—Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m.—Ernest Parsons and his Orchestra.
8-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Torquay Municipal Orchestra.
9-30 p.m.—A talk by Sir Thomas Wilford.
9-45 p.m.—A Choral Interlude.
10-00 p.m.—Concert by the Portland String Quartet.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.
11-00 p.m.—B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.

MILKMAN ARRESTED AND REMANDED

Sequel To Alleged Burglary At Dadar

One Mahadev Matacharan, who was arrested by the Kingsway police on Sunday in connection with a burglary case at Dadar, was placed before Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, Presidency Magistrate Dadar and the police applied for the remand of the accused into police custody

In their application the police stated that some persons broke into the House of Mrs. Krishnabai Sardesai at Dadar on the night of December 27 when the occupant had gone out, and removed jewellery and cash amounting to Rs 907-9-0 from a trunk. The next day the woman discovered the loss and also found that her servant Mataprasad Baldev missing. She lodged a complaint with the Kingsway police. The Servant was arrested on the Dhond Station a few days later. All the stolen property was found with the accused, when he was arrested.

Baldev in a statement to the police said that one Mahadev, Matacharan, who was a milkman had committed the theft. Mahadev, after the theft gave the property to Baldev and another and asked them to take it away to some up-country place, paying Rs. 30 to Baldev for his trouble. In consequence of this information Mahadev was arrested on Sunday.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to January 11.

Student Re-arrested

Dacca, Jan. 8.—Pankaj Ghosh, a student, who was once convicted in connection with Badamtali Steamer ghat Arms And Case, but acquitted on appeal by the Sessions Court has again been arrested, on his alleged complicity in the Kaltabazar revolver find case.—United Press.

BOMBAY ATTORNEY V. FATMA BEGUM

Defence Asks For Production Of Documentary Evidence

ALLEGED CHEATING CASE ADJOURNED

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, Jan. 8.

At the resumed hearing on Saturday last before Mr. V. M. Jadhav, the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, of the case in which Fatma Begum, formerly the proprietress of a film company, stands charged with cheating Mr. Nilkanth Pandurang Samant, an attorney of the Bombay High Court to the extent of Rs. 2,276, the complainant, was examined at length.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Bombay Advocate, appeared for Fatma Begum while the complainant Mr. Samant appeared in person.

Mr. Samant, narrating the prosecution story, stated that his firm had acted for the accused as her attorney in various contentions and non-contentions matters relating to her cinema film business. For recovery of costs, his firm had issued execution proceedings through the first-class sub-judge's court at Andheri and had attached her property at her premises at Bandra on March 26, 1930. On the day of attachment Fatma Begum had agreed (1) to execute in favour of his firm a possessary mortgage of her studio, furniture, cameras, etc., in consideration of his raising the attachment, (2) to create in charge by way of first legal mortgage over the property to be recorded by the Andheri Court and (3) to keep his firm's board as "mortgagees in possession" on the premises until the mortgage was redeemed.

When his managing clerk, continued the witness, went to the studio premises to effect the attachment on March 26, 1930, an attempt was made to noist up two boards with the inscription "Sultana Jillani, mortgagee in possession." However, witness, relying on the assurance given by the accused that in fact there was no other claim over the property; got his firm's claim recordded on the following day. After she had signed the receipt, the attached property was dellivered to her. On the express understanding that she would in terms of the adjustment execute a first legal possessary mortgage in favour of his firm within four days, witness dropped the court proceedings. However on March 31, 1930 his firm received a letter from the attorneys of Miss Sultana Jillani, alleging that she claimed to be a secured creditor and had a prior right to the property as mortgagee in possession.

DEFENCE OBJECTION.

Mr. B. T. Desai, defending, objected to the evidence of correspondence going in, unless the complainant assured the Court that he would prove the contents of those letters by calling Sultana to depose whether she had authorised her attorneys to write that letter. Mr. Desai had also objected to various other statements going in, unless the complainant assured the Court that he would produce certified copies of the proceedings in the Andheri Court.

With a view to enabling the complainant to produce documentary evidence, the Magistrate adjourned the hearing to January 27 next, when the complainant will be cross-examined by Mr. Desai after inspecting the documents.

ALLEGED THEFT OF 7 WIN TICKETS

One Ebrahim who was arrested on the Mahaluxmi Race Course on Saturday evening on a charge of stealing five win tickets on a Horse, which subsequently won, was placed on Monday before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon and the police applied for the remand of the accused.

The police stated that Dawoodbhai Tayaball went into the second enclosure on Saturday. Just before the fourth Race began, he purchased five win tickets on Horse No. 7 and placed the tickets in the outer pocket of his coat. While he was preparing to purchasing tickets on other horses, the accused came from behind, and after snatching away the tickets from his pocket, ran away. Horse No. 7 won and paid a dividend of Rs. 25-8-0. Being sure that the accused would come to the payout window for cashing, the complainant waited there and caught him some time saw the

The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till January 15.

H. O. H. FETE

Garden Village Committee Filling In Picture With Attractions

The Garden Village Committee which was formed in the middle of December has made considerable progress under the direction of its President Mrs. Sohrab R. Davar and Vice-President Mrs. H. Pastakia. The members of the Committee have been busy collecting gifts and donations for the Garden Village for the Working of numerous attractions which have been set up in the form of (1) The Basket Stall for Sweets, Flowers and Chocolates Toys, etc., (2) Fishing Tanks, (3) Talking Marionettes Show, (4) The Auction Stall, (5) The Lucky Dips, (6) Summer Home, (7) Palmists and Cristal Gazers, (8) Musical and Talking Bedstead, (9) Daily Novelty raffles, etc., besides the Iceberg in Variegated Colours and Patterns to be altered daily which is to be set up by Mr. Rao of the Light foot Ice Co., Ltd., who has kindly undertaken to supply all ice free of charge. The Garden is being fitted up rapidly and the special Garden Party of the President of the H.O.H. Fete, Sir Jehangir Bomon-Behram when H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne are to honour the occasion, is to be held in this Garden Village Section. The Garden will be fitted up and decorated with concrete benches, fountains, seats, gates and flower pots by Mr. Hodiwalla of the Simplex Concrete Works free of charge through their own artists for which the Committee of the Garden Village is very grateful.

GARDEN VILLAGE

A special organising sub-committee of this Garden Billage Section is now working hard at daily meetings to expand the programme indicated above and will be glad to hear from those who are likely to suggest any new schemes suitable for the Village Section. Stalls in the Garden Village which are also being let are in good demand owing to the special attraction which the artistic and distinguished get up of the Section is bound to command, but the Organising Sub-Committee which has now been formed and which meets daily selects the applicants with great care with a view to the distribution of stalls to fit in with the surroundings.

The gifts so far received include a large assortment of articles and also donations for the working of the Section.

These gifts have been gratefully acknowledged and merchants as well as generous citizens are requested to forward such gifts to the Hon. Secretaries of the Garden Village Organising Sub-Committee either to the H. O. H. Office or care of Davar's College of Commerce, 80, Esplanade Road.

CINEMAS & CONCERTS

The Organizing Sub-Committee is also arranging Concerts, Theatre Show, Cinemas, etc., in the City with a view to secure funds and arrangements in this connection are also well advanced.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Organising Sub-Committee are Principal Sohrab R. Davar and H. S. Jassawalla, Superintendent of Foreign Post to whom all communications may be addressed in order to avoid mistakes as the Committee of the Garden Village is a distinct and separate Committee of the H.O.H. Fete working independently of other similar committees formulated for various other Sections and purposes.

"SUICIDAL HANGING"

Sequal To Her Quarrel With Sister-in-Law ?

Continued quarrelling with her sister-in-law and the subsequent intervention of her husband on behalf of his sister, is stated to be the reason that drove one Adawwa Durvappa, a 25-year old woman to commit suicide by hanging herself in her room on Sunday afternoon.

At the inquest held over her body by the City Coroner on Monday, it was stated that the woman lived with her husband at the B. D. D. Chawls at Worli. Three days her husband had a quarrel with her on the question as to who should cook, his sister or the deceased. On Sunday afternoon, Durgappa, went out to the Bazar and on returning home, he found the door bolted from inside. There being no response to his repeated knocks he went round and saw through a window that his wife had hung herself by the neck. He informed the police, who came and broke open the door and found the woman dead. She had hung herself by means of a rope, one end of which was tied to a peg in the wall.

Further enquiries are being carried on by Sub-Inspector Gadre of the De'Lisle Road Police.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to suicidal **hanging.**

WOMAN GOES OUT OF PICTURE

Survey From Vedic To Puranic Period Reveals Story Of Their Gradual Subjection

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Monday

Yesterday morning a very educative paper was read by Mr. Braz Fernandez before the Bandra Arts Circle. Mr. Fernandes who is the ecretary of the Bombay Historical Society, opened the subject referring to the post-Vedic tribal life which succeeded long dark ages. Ruder raes overflowed into India from the Scythic North and the aboriginal people within India itself compelled the higher Aryan civilization to surrenders and coalitions which make the dark side of the composite Hindu Society of the present day.

The curtain of vedic literature fell upon the scene before the 5th century B C. When the curtain rose upon the domestic and religious life of mediaeval India about the 10th century A D a vast change was observed. The people were no longer sharply divided into civilised Aryans and rude non-Aryans, but had arranged themselves into graduated cases of a great mixed population

SUBJECTION OF WOMEN

The lecturer then drew a vivid picture of the degraded position of women. Hus and and wife were no longer joint rulers of the household, and the custom of child-marriage had grown up. The widow was condemned to a life of privation, and had been taught the merit of extinguishing her existence upon her husband's funeral pyre. The Scythian and Nega, and the aboriginal tribes with their worship of fear and blood, the polygamous customs of some of these races, the polyandric households of others and the Scythic sacrifice of concubines and horse and slave on the tomb of the dead lord, have left a mark deep on the Hindu low codes in the subjection of women. Those who have studied the ancient Hindu literature cannot fail to recognise the law-giver Manu as one of those who have done their best to make woman a hateful being.

8 FORMS OF MARRIAGE

After explaining the eight forms of Hindu marriage, the lecturer touched upon child marriage, hypergamy, polyandry, polygamy etc. In speaking of the Niyoga system, he said, this must not be confused with the levirate as now existing among low castes and aborigines. The practice of Niyoga of the ancients was actuated by the desire of having children; the brother-in-law took his widowed sister-in-law to wife only if she was childless, and for the express purpose of raising up a son and heir to his deceased brother. As soon as the object was achieved, the connection ceased. The levirate of the present day is quite different; the widow goes to her brother-in-law whether she is childless or not, the fiction of raising up an heir to her deceased husband is ignored, and the connection is permanent.

The lecturer turned on to the Vedic period, when woman held a high position. She appears to have been on a footing of perfect equality with man, subject solutely to no one in her husband's household, not even to his parents. It was in the Sutra period that a change was brought about in the Puranas.

The Hindu looked down upon the weaker sex with the utmost contempt, imputing to them every sort of folly and vicious inclinations and denying the existence of single virtue which was not forced upon them by the laws and regulations to which they were compelled to submit. Yet it was the love of woman that was responsible for the overthrow of almost all the ancient dynasties of India.

SIR SULEIMAN AND COUNCIL OF STATE

Seeking Realection For Technical Reasons

It is understood Sirdar Sir Suleman Cassam Mitha is seeking re-election to seat in a Council of State which recently fell vacant for technical reasons as result of his appointmnt as Sheriff of Bombay—A. P.

ALLEGED STABBING

Accused Remanded To Police Custody

On a charge of stabbing one Syed Kader at Bholwada on January 5, one Syed Ahemad Syed Kassam was produced before Mr. N. T. Jungalwala on Monday by the Bholwada Police who applied for the remand of the accused to police custody.

In their application the police stated that Syed Kader was drivng a cart containing bread from a Bakery at Justice Wadia Road on January 5 towards Poibavdi. When he reached Poibavdi, the accused came from behind and stabbed him in the back with a knife. The victim was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where the knife embedded on the person of the victim was extracted, and has been detained for treatment in the hospital. The assailant was arrested on Saturday.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till January 12.

Mystery surrounds the death of Kallee Singh a police constable in the services of C.P Government, whose dead body was found lying in a field near village Rampur in Hoshangabad District and was riddled with bullet shots. The police have so far failed to solve the mystery and also the cause of the death of the unfortunate man.

THANA CATTLE FAIR

Committee Formed For Rural Uplift

The Cattle fair at Mhasa in Thana District has got great importance, becuse it supplies the needs of cultivators of the adjoining tract with Cattle of Dangi breed.

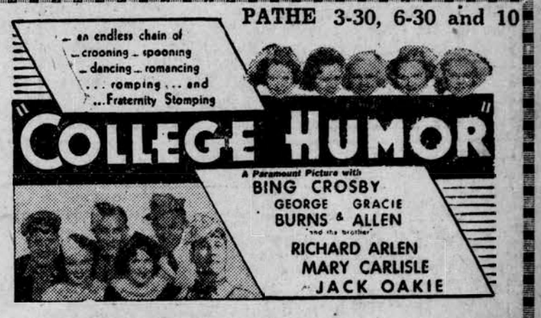
The Gojivan Jivadaya Mandal of Bombay and Gograss Mandali of Dombivali are taking keen interest in Cattle wilfare by the purchase and distribution of Cattle among poor people. The special feature of this year's fair consisted in the formation of a committee to work out a programme, on the lines of Rural uplift work, by co-ordination and co-operation of all Government Departments, Revenue, Agriculture, Veterinary etc., with the public institutions and local bodies. The programme of demonstrations and lectures were arranged during the time of fair from 1st to 3rd January and exhibition stalls were opened under different sections.

Majic Lantern slides were also shown. The Scout Camp of Murbad started by Mr. P. N. Ghate has rendered excellent service in helping the public and in the propaganda work. The improvement of Cattle breed in North Konkan by the supply of Dangi premium bulls has been introduced by Agricultural Department in co-operation of these institutions and requires further support and public response.

A Peshawar message under to-day's date states:—

Khan Sheereen Khan, late president, Red Shirts Organisation, Peshawar District, is said to have contracted T. B. in the jail. His condition is stated to be causing anxiety to his frineds.

PATHE 3-30, 6-30 and 10



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NOW . . . AS MIMI BENTON Worst woman in New York
CLAUDETTE COLBERT in TORCH SINGER

"HIDEOUS SPOTS IN BEAUTIFUL CITY"

Improve Those Hovels Of Harijans

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE TO BANGALORE CITY FATHERS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Jan. 8.

Mahatma Gandhi left Kengeri for Bangalore on the evening of the 6th instant.

Addressing a students' meeting he said: "A servant of Harijans must be above suspicion like Caesar's wife. He must have a character above reproach. His eyes must be clean so that they may not offended. His hands also must be clean and his tuoch must be pure and gentle. His heart will not harbour a single impure thought. His eass must be turned to listen music of spheres, his feet will take him to the purest work never to dens of evil and he will give his ears to all he hears but will spare his voice."

In the end Gandhiji exhorted them to join one of the greatest of reform movements in modern times.

AT ADIKARNATAKA HOTEL.

On the morning of the 7th, Gandhiji visited the Narasimharaja Hostel for Adikarnataka boys. He eulogised the Mysore State for its generous and thoughtful care with which it was doing its duty by Harijans. He said the Maharajas of old were protectors of the faith of the people. He then visited the Deena Seva Sangha settlement and entered some huts of Harijans. He said, "I have very great pleasure—not unmixed with grif—pleasure to see the Sangha doing great service to the poor and grief to see not huts but hovels under the shadow of premises of the Sangha. He appealed to the Sangha to adopt a go-ahead policy and secure better habitations for Harijans." In this, time is the essence of service and let it not be written too late about what you do.

BOON OF CO-OP. MOVEMENT.

At a Co-operators' meeting at the Apenx Bank he said "my connection with the Co-operative movement is of a perfunctory character." I tried to understand it as interpreted by Sir Daniel Hamilton. I know what boon it can become to agriculturists. I wish to tell you what I said long ago at a Co-operations' meeting at Bombay, when I had the honour of being invited by Lord Willingdon under the auspicies. It is necessary for Co-operative Societies to trace the course of every pice lent. Find out what the borrower is doing with his money. This thought has never left me. He then thanked the Co-operative Bank for its work among the Harijans.

CITY'S UGLY SPOTS.

In reply to the Municipal Address he drew attention to the hideous and ugly spots in Bangalore.

"Comparatively speaking, I have no hesitation in giving Bangalore the first prize as a beautiful city. But I would like you not to be satisfied with that comparative merit. I request you to let before yourselves the minimum standard of comfort for citizens and the hovels I saw this morning fall infinetely below the minimum."

GREETS SIR MADHAV RAO.

In the evening a huge meeting was held and presided over by Sir Madhav Rao, late Dewan of Mysore. Gandhiji on alighting from the car hastened to meet him. Both met after six years and mutual greetings were warm and loving.

Gandhiji in his speech touchingly referred to the presence of Sir Madhavrao as "a great blessing for the work I am doing. I am happy that such a great and learned man should be here to bless it."

A purse of Rs. 7,500 was presented by the citizens and Rs. 1,000 realised from bids.

Gandhiji is now resting at Kumara Park.

MAHARAJA OF ALWAR RETURNS

Warm Reception At Mole Station

Arriving in Bombay on Monday morning by the Italian boat "Victoria" after nearly a year's a sence from India, the Maharaja of Alwar declined to give interviews to pressmen.

According to the present arrangeuents made for the administration of Alwar the Maharaja is unable to return to his State and his immediate destination is still a mystery.

The Maharaja was accorded an enthusiastic reception by a large number of State officials, and his friends and admirers on the mole station. His Highness and party will reside at the Patiala House in Bombay where they are expected to stay for a few days.

QUAINT CEREMONY AT MOLE STATION

Princess And Baby Touch Four Goats On Landing From Boat

A quaint ceremony was witnessed at the Mole Station on Monday morning when Princess Durreshashwar of Hyderabad (Deccan) disembarked from the Italian boat "Victoria."

The Princess and her little baby touched four goats kept ready on the wharf, signifying that they may be given away to the needy.

On inquiries it was found that the ceremony is customarily performed by Muslims on their return from foreign lands in order to invoke good luck and drive away evil spirits. The ceremony is known as "Sadka."

Among other distinguished passengers who arrived by the same boat were the Maharaja of Cuch, the Maharani Chandravati and Indrabai of Indore.

Their Highnesses Chandravati bai Holkar and Indirabai Holkar, the Senior and Junior Maharani Sahebas of Indore were among the distinguished arrivals by the Italian Mail Boat.

The Heir-apparent and Crown Princess of Hyderabad arrived in Bombay by the Italian Mail Boat on Monday.

SECONDARY EDUCATION THROUGH VERNACULAR

Mr. Satyamurty Appeals To Andhra Teachers To Co-operate In Nation-Building Work

GUNTUR Jan. 7.

"There is as much culture in a trained carpenter or in a trained musician as in a trained physicist or in a trained historian. It all depends on the method of teaching" said Mr. Satyamurthi presiding over the Andhra Teachers' Federation at Guntur yesterday.

Mr. Satyamurty put in a vigorous plea that vernaculars should come by their own in the secondary schools and said "Most of you are engaged in secondary education. I am clearly and strongly of opinion that secondary education will not yield the results it ought to yield, unless all instruction in that stage and all the examination at the end of that stage is given and is conducted in the language of the teacher and the taught. I have no patience with those who argue otherwise. I will not insult their intelligence or waste their time by arguing with them. There are no practical difficulties in the way, which cannot be overcome within three or five years from now. Teachers may be trained; text books can be written; terms can be invented or imported. What is wanted is the will. In this connection, I should like to make an earnest appeal to the parents and the guardians, of students and to the teachers to co-operate in this great nation-building work."

REVIVE NATIONAL CULTURE

"Then and not till then, will secondary schools become not merely hot house plants, as they are to-day in a country of ignorance and indifference, but live centres of a renaisant national culture."

"I also feel very strongly that secondary education ought no longer to be the right hand-maid of university education. The universities have a right to insist on their own standards. But only less than a fifth of the students who flock to our schools go to the universities. For the remaining four-fifths of the students, therefore, the school curriculum should be so arranged as to provide for them, on the onehand, a sound education and, on the other a sound training for entering any walk of life.

"I myself, as in favour of a course which insists only on three subjects as compulsory, English, a second language and elementary mathematics, including algebra and geometry, and two other subjects from a large varity of optionals, including the humanities, the sciences, vocational subjects, aesthetic subjects and others. There is as much culture in a trained carpenter or in a trained musician as in a trained physicist or in a trained historian. It all depends on the method of teaching."

STUDY SANSKRIT

Mr. Satyamurty put in a plea for the study of Sanskrit in all our secondary schools, at least, by all the Hindu Boys.

"That is the basis of our culture, of our literature, and of our civilization. It is great language. Learning it is itself a high intellectual training. Sanskrit literature will enrich a man's life. It will make us truly proud of our past, and truly hopeful of our future."

He also urged that the business of publication of text books should be nationalised in the interests of books themselves in interests of elementary education and in the interests of finance.—"United Press."

BANK CLERK SENT TO JAIL

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Jan. 8.

Mustafa Ali Khan, the second city magistrate, convicted and sentenced C. S. Subbarao, a despatching clerk of the Hyderabad branch of the Imperial Bank of India, to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default one year's further imprisonment on a charge of misappropriation. The accused was charged in respect of an amount of Rs. 2,363, with which he was entrusted for the purpose of despatching it to two clients of the bank, and which he, it was alleged, converted to his own use.—A. P.

GWALIOR DACOIT SHOT DEAD

Sequel To Encounter With State Police

GWALIOR, Jan. 8

Dvisingh, a highwayman and a terror of the peace-loving citizens of Gwalior who recently escaped from Samalgargh Fort, is reported to have been shot dead while engaged in an encounter with the Police.

Devasingh was trying to evade arrest near Morena when the Police had surrounded his place of hiding a revolver duel ensued the bandit being fatally wounded —United Press.

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MAJUMDAR'S APPEAL

Accused Fired Only To Avoid Capture, Pleads Defence Counsel

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8

Arguments concluded to-day efore a specal bench of the Calcutta High Court in appeal preferred by Dinesh Majumdar who was sentenced to death by a Special Tribunal at Alipre under Sectins 307/120-B f the Indian Penal Code and section 19-F of the Arms Act for attempt to murder a police inspector while on duty and in possession of arms and ammunitions.

REVOLVER-DUEL.

Dinesh was sentenced to transportation for life in connection with Dalhousie Square Bomb Outrage when an attempt was made on the life ofSir Charles Tegart the then Police Commissioner of Calcutta. Dinesh escaped from jail while undergoing imprisonment. On May 27 last, Dinesh was arrested from a house in North Calcutta with two others. Before the arrest it is alleged there was a regular revolver duel betwen the police and Dinesh in the course of which Dinesh inflicted a bullet wound on the chest of Inspector Mukundalal Battacharjee.

"IN SELF DEFENCE

Arguing on behalf of Dinesh, Mr. Santoshbasu, advocate contented that there is no evidence to show who among the accused persons fired the shot. The injury inflicted was so slight that it would not be said that it was inflicted fiby a man who intended to murder another man. To capture absconders the police had been firing all along and it is rather more probable that the injury might have been caused by a police bullet. If the accused fired at all, it was in order to avoid capture and not with the intention to murder and this fact did not justify capital sentence.—(United Press).

RELEASED AFTER 21 MONTHS DETENTION!

REWA, Jan. 8

Panchandas of Hindustani Sevadal, Chhotelal Patel, Harhansprasad and three detenues of Rewa State were released unconditionally after 21 months' detention.—United Press.

HUNT FOR TERRORISTS

20 Bengali Suspectes Arrested By Akyab Police

RANGOON, Jan. 8

The Akyab police has arrested 30 persons—all Bengalis and all suspected of terrorist activities.

During the last few days the police has been busy conducting raids and searches in different parts of the city with varying results.

It is almost certain however that useful information has been obtained and that several important documents have been seized.

Those documents have provided the police with new clues and it hopes shortly to make further arrests and disclose further terrorist activities.—A. P.

LORD ROTHERMERE'S SON IN BOMBAY

Hon. Esmond Harmsworth To Study Newspaper Conditions In India

The interesting observation that while the number of newspapers in India was steadily increasing, their number in Great Britain was steadily dwindling due to merger schemes, was made by the Hon Esmond Harmsworth, son of Lord Rothermere, the English press magnate, who arrived in Bombay on Monday morning by the Italian boat Victoria.

Interview on board the steamer he said that the object of his visit to India was to study newspaper conditions in the country and visit places of interest. He drew attention to the fact that while the number of newspapers in India showed a steady increase, the same could not be said about England. Owing to keen competition among British journals there were very often mergers which resulted in the decrease in the number of newspapers. This however did not affect the circulation or the efficiency of the papers.

QUIET IN KAPUR THALA

Agent To Governor-Gen. Has Prolonged Talk With Maharaja

KAPURTHALA, Jan. 8.

The "United Press" representative who was specially deputed to visit Kapurthala says, that though a section of the Muslims tried to create disturbances by taking "jathas" towards the State capital after the arrest of Choudhury Abdul Aziz and his co-workers, the authorities tackled the situation in a very effective manner and kept the agitators off the Capital. Chaudhury Abdul Aziz is being detained in the Kapurthala lock-up.

It is alleged that he was instigating Zamindars not to pay land revenue.

The situation is quite calm in Kapurthala with the exception of the taking out of processions by the local Muslims. A Ramzan procession of about 2,000 was again taken out on Friday. Nothing untoward happened.

The Agent to the Governor-General in the Punjab States paid an unofficial visit yesterday and held prolonged discussions on State affairs with the Maharaja, the Chief Minister and the Heir Apparent and left in the evening.

The Maharaja is receiving a deputation on behalf of the Hindu Sabha.—United Press.

The Government of Madras have issued a "Communique", announcing their proposal to abolish Taluk Boards and transfer all their functions to District Boards, except Taluk Libraries in Panchayat areas, which will be transferred to Panchayats.

The reasons for this action are stated to be the unsatisfactory financial conditions in the Local Boards and the steps proposed are anticipated to place the District Boards in stronger financial position.—A. P

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A Page About Health Disease And Medicine

Segregation Of Fallen Women

Philippine Doctors View Problem Of Prostitution

The institution of the Australian system of controlling the white slave traffic, whereby the women would be forced to confine their activities in the outskirts of the city, is recommended by the committee of the Philippine Medical Society which made a special study of prostitution and its attendant evils in the country.

The report of the committee, is signed by the following:

Dr. Perpetuo Gutierrez in charge of the skin disease clinics of San Lazaro Hospital who, a few years ago was a strong supporter of the present policy; Dr. Catalino Boncan, a specialist in venereal diseases who has studied the problem in Japan and in Europe; Dr. Marcelo Azuzano of the Bureau of Health in charge of its dispensaries; Dr. Leoncio Lopez Rizal of the same bureau; and Dr. Maria Paz Mendoza-Guazon, of the College of Medicine, P. P. who sustained contrary views to those of Dr. Gutierrez.

The main contention of the committee is that infected women, when allowed to play their trade at large instead of being segregated, not only spread their diseases far and wide, but constitute constant sources of danger to the morals of the public. The committee adds that here are two classes of fallen women, namely, those who cater to the patronage of the masses and those who appeal exclusively to me who can afford to spend money.

The duty of the government, it is pointed out, is to place those belonging to the first class under constant treatment and surveillance and thus remove them from the orbit of of the public notice. The high-class women, so to speak, have more resources and can take care of themselves by keeping physically clean and maintaining appearances of respectability.

Refusing one argument of those who oppose segregation, the report of the medical committee asks this question: If the fear of compulsory inspection, and the other fear of losing her means of livelihood if found infected, have not been sufficient to compel the fallen woman to keep her body clean, will the absence of these fears influence her to guard herself against diseases?

The double standard of morality should be abolished, the committee recommends. As things are at present, the woman is prosecuted but the man is not; the fallen woman is ostracized while the man who tempted her is allowed to enjoy his liberties. The other recommendations of the committee are:

Strict laws against any one who exploits sex in whatever form.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

Measures for the protection of children that live in bad conditions and receive harmful influences.

Enactment of a law that forbids the employer to send away an unmarried woman (unless she is the last) without any means of livelihood, as in Russia.

Another law that compels an unmarried man who begets the first child from an unmarried woman to marry her. (One of our leading thinkers has suggested this but one of us is against it.)

The victims of illicit love affairs who have no means of earning a living are the ones who fill the ranks of prostitution.

Another law providing definite legal rights for the unmarried mother and her illegitimate child, including the right of inheritance, as in Holland, Scandinavia and Russia.

Another law classifying venereal diseases as among the reportable ones whenever there is danger of their spread.

Compulsory treatment of both men and women suffering from these diseases.

Establishment of clinics for advice and prophylaxis.

Intensive propaganda for the instruction and information of all classes of people regarding venereal diseases.

Measures to rehabilitate the fallen women.

Vigorous campaign against frivolous vanity and other causes that make women go wrong, and discouragement of investing capital in the traffic in flesh.

Request the film producers to discontinue presenting dramas showing the lowest instincts of men.

In a word, protect the women and children by more humane laws, develop in the citizenry the sense of responsibility, and prostitution and its attendant evils will eventually disappear.

Col. Margaret Bovil of the Salvation Army, who, as an American woman and social worker, and whose views as such should carry more weight, says: "In spite of reforms, such as doing away with "red light districts," the Salvation Army has in this territory twice the number of maternity homes it operated in those lurid days of the past and they are filled to capacity—by whom? Not by professionals, but by "school children," many of whom have been obliged to leave their desks in high or elementary grades direct to our institutions."—The Philippines Herald."

CAUSES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY

American Doctors Find Widespread Use Of Anesthetics In Childbirth Harmful

Obstetrical technique apparently has been improved, midwives are being educated or eliminated, more mothers are being delivered in hospitals than ever before; yet the number of those who die in childbirth remains stubornly high. Maternal mortality per unit of population is higher in the United States than in any other of the major nations of the world. Why?

The committee on maternal mortality of the New York Academy of Medicine believes one reason is the wide-spread use of anesthetics in childbirth. It weakens the normal muscular reactions, slows delivery and makes dangerous instrumental aid necessary in more cases.

However, it is not the only reason. A study of the maternal mortality problem in New York City, just completed by the committee, revealed that nearly 66 per cent. of all deaths in childbirth in the last three years could have been prevented. Responsibility was laid at the door of physicians, the patients themselves, and midwives, but the physicians were especially blamed, being charged with 66.1 per cent. of all the deaths, mainly through incompetency. The patient was responsible in 36.7 per cent. The hitherto much maligned midwife was found culpable in only 2.2 per cent.

These findings corroborate a statement made recently by Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of "The Journal of the American Medical Association," in "The American Mercury." Dr. Fishbein asserted that in the old days of midwives and ugly doctors mothers got along fairly well, and in many instances better than present-day mothers.

The New York study went further, and revealed the astonishing fact that it is actually more dangerous to have a baby in a hospital than at home. The infant mortality rate was found to be substantially less than half as high in home deliveries. Of course, these figures can not be taken at face value, since it is well known that usually only normal, uncomplicated deliveries are attempted in the home. Hence home deliveries must be considered as selected normal cases, whereas hospital case are often in difficulty when received.

Regardless of this, the committee, which consisted of Dr. Frederic E. Sondern, chairman, Dr. Benjamin P. Watson, Dr. Philip Van Ingen and Dr. Ransom S. Hooker, who directed the survey, considered the proportion of deaths occurring in hospitals much too high. In addition to the too-easy access to anesthetics in hospitals, this may also be due to the rapid increase of Caesarian section. Only 2.2 per cent. of all deliveries are made by Caesarian section, but the committee found this operation responsible for almost one-fifth of the deaths.

HEART BEATS

Necessity For Periodic Examination

The menace of heart disease is brought home to us when some friend dies suddenly from this condition. More deaths occur from heart disease than from any other disease. Nevertheless, the picture is not as black as this statement would suggest. There is one bright spot, namely, that the number of deaths from heart disease in early life are decreasing.

The increase in heart disease after forty-five is due, in part, to the fact that more people are now reaching adult life as a result of our better control of the diseases of early life. After forty-five, the body begins to show signs of wear and tear. The heart is one of the first organs to show such changes, and heart disease, in this case, is simply a wearing out of the organ.

Heart disease, other than the form that is due to actual old age, or to premature old age, is the cause of much suffering and of the cutting short of many lives. In order to prevent its ravages, we must consider what causes these cases, because the hope of prevention lies in the prevention or control of the causes.

Heart disease may follow any of the ordinary communicable diseases of childhood, such as diphtheria, scarlet fever or measles, but it is especially apt to occur after rheumatic fever, even of the mildest form. This means that if heart disease is to be avoided, all such cases of illness, no matter how mild the attack, must be carefully cared for, and before the little patient is allowed to go back to school or take part in games or active play, he should be given a thorough examination in order that the doctor may determine whether or not the heart is all right and that it is capable of meeting the strain of active life without injury.

The periodic health examination is of great value in detecting the early signs of any heart trouble. The doctor will discover any infected teeth, tonsils or head sinuses, which may be the focus from which the heart is being poisoned and damaged. He will also bring to light any unsuspected chronic disease, such as syphilis, which, if untreated, insidiously undermines the heart of arteries. If the heart is damaged, the doctor will give advice on how to live so as to conserve the strength of the organ.

The correction of defects and the proper treatment of chronic infections will protect the heart from damage. Thus, the periodic health examination protects those who take advantage of a medical check-up at regular intervals, in order that they may keep well and not find themselves stricken by a heart condition which could have been detected and, at least, kept under control through medical supervision.

YOUNG DOCTORS' PRACTICE

B. M. A. Considers Scheme For Help

The British Medical Association are considering plans for helping the young doctor who wishes to buy a practice outright and cannot afford to do so.

The medical secretary of the B.M.A., Dr. G. C. Anderson, told a reporter that the association has under discussion a scheme of insurance whereby the young medical man may be able to borrow enough capital with which to buy a practice.

"The young doctor," he said, "is faced with a serious problem when he wishes to buy a practice unless he has sufficient private means. Sometimes men seek the aid of certain unscrupulous medical insurance agencies offering attractive rates which actually prove a terrible handicap to the young practitioner.

"It may be that the association will call in the co-operation of a number of insurance companies from whom the doctor will be able to choose. On the other hand it may be decided to introduce a scheme to be worked through our own medical insurance agency. But we hope that a scheme of some sort will be worked out in due course."

Pick-pockets in Delhi do not spare even the religious leaders and Maulana Ahmed Said, the General Secretary of Jamiat-ul-Ulema and a prominent Congress leader has been made the victim of pickpockets who recently deprived him of his purse containing **Rs. 100.**

FEUD ENDS IN STABBING

Suspects Charged at Mazagaon And Released On Bail

Bhatoo Rama and Kalyansingh Ramsingh were arrested by the De'Lisle Road Police on Sunday on a charge of stabbing one Mangru Dwarka on Sunday night. Both the suspects were placed before Mr P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon on Monday and the Magistrate ordered them to be released on a bail of Rs. 30 with one surety till January 12.

The police in applying for the remand of the suspects stated that there was a long standing feud between the complainant and the accused No. 2. On Sunday while the complainant was going home, the second accused waylaid him and while the first accused held the complainant Kalyansingh stabbed him with a knife from behind. Before more wounds could be inflicted the police came on the scene and arrested the accused. The complainant was removed to a hospital for dressing his wound.

INHUMAN METHODS OF RETRENCHMENT

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta Exhorts B. B. & C. I. Rly. Workers At Bulsar

A mass meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway workers was held at Bulsar near the Drivers' Running Room on Friday, the 5th instant, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presiding.

Addressing the workers Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that, while the Indian Railway workers were still subjected to inhuman methods of retrenchment, wage-cut, etc., they were threatened with another disaster in the form of the revision of the scales of pay which would affect the 8 lakhs of Railway workers in India invariably and would be another attack on the standard of their life which is even to-day far below the recognised human standard.

Therefore he emphasised the impending necessity of the workers on the Indian Railways offering a united front and fight against the new menace. He said that the all-India Railwaymen's Federation had already urged the Railway Board not to take any steps in the enforcement of the new scales of pay without giving the workers the fullest opportunity of presenting their case and that he was glad to inform the workers that the protest of the Federation had, not fallen on deaf ears, as he understood that the question had been held in abeyance. But it was still necessary to be vigilant and watchful and to continue the agitation until they had crossed the danger line.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta also told the workers what the Union was doing for and on behalf of them with no fruitful results and he greatly deplored the apathy and indifference of the Administration on matters of vital importance to the workers. He plainly told the workers that they should not expect any sympathetic consideration of their numerous grievances, including harrassment, and also of their just and reasonable demands at the hands of the Administration and he exhorted them to join the Union 'en bloc' so that the Administration may not dare to flout the wishes of the workers and their demands in the manner it is doing at present.

Six resolutions were passed at the meeting protesting against the proposed new scales of pay, condemning the action of the Government of India in refusing to ratify and aslo in recommending to the Legislative Assembly not to ratify the important conventions of the 17th Session of the International Labour Conference on invalidity, old age, widow's and orphans' insurance and the abolition of fee-charging employment agencies, reaffirming all the resolutions which were passed at the 13th Annual General Meeting of the Union held at Dohad in November last; exhorting the B. B. and C. I. Railway workers to unite themselves by joining the Union to fight against the apathy and indifference of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Administration towards the demands and grievances of the workers; requesting the Agent to cancel certain unjust fines imposed upon certain workers of Bulsar by the District Loco Officer and also requesting the Agent to sympathetically consider the cases of Ashpan Rakers and Pointsmen of the Loco Department at Bulsar put up by the Union. Another resolution protesting against the inadequacy of the lighting arrangements in the Railway Colony seriously endangering the safety of 2,000 workers and their families was also passed.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1934

A DOUBLE MENACE

The probable effects of the Indo-Japanese Agreement on the Indo-British trade relations with regard to textiles are a matter of deep interest to India, especially to those Swadeshits who have pledged themselves to eschew all foreign cloth and make India self-sufficient in respect of her cloth requirements. Swadeshites of this type—and they are innumerable—will view with anxiety the Agreement with Japan, even apart from its certain prejudicial effects in encouraging imports from Lancashire. But they reconcile themselves to what is at present an inevitable evil with the thought that some concessions need to be made to a country which is the best foreign customer for our surplus cotton. They also hope that, as Japan has no political vested interests here, it should be possible for India to retrieve the position soon enough if the Agreement is found to be a serious hindrance to the otherwise certain progress of the indigenous industry. But there is little or no chance of Lancashire buying any considerable quantity of our cotton, though it will continue to make promises of trying to make larger purchases in the future. Nor is India free politically to defend herself against the Lancashire menace.

Lancashire Inroads

An evil, as the Indo-Japanese Pact is, however necessary, it is most likely to create a worse evil with regard to Lancashire inroads into India. A little careful examination of the Pact shows how it may be seized upon by Lancashire as an argument for fresh concessions to it. The "Morning Post" is already growling at the duties on Japanese textiles being reduced from 75 to 50 per cent. though the duties on British textiles are far lower, being only 25 per cent. As the Bombay millowners themselves have agreed to the lowering of the latter duties to 20 per cent. the Government, ever ready to help Lancashire, may not hesitate to exploit the Bombay Pact to Lancashire's advantage, though that Pact has been denounced by the rest of the country. Lancashire will also ask for, and the Government of India will not be unwilling to concede, a quota of exports to India. According to a Reuter message, Lancashire opinion is that, the difference of 200 million yards between the 1932-33 imports of Japanese piecegoods and the future restricted imports under the Indo-Japanese Agreement should be the subject of discussion between Lancashire and Indian textile representatives. Indian millowners can discuss this point only on the assumption that it is impossible for themselves to produce this quantity of cloth. The assumption itself is ridiculous and the Pacts with Japan and Britain will not be allowed by the people to prevent the full expansion of the indigenous industry.

Mischievous Precedent

The Government of India, however, will be disposed not only to lower the duties on British textiles, but also to concede to Lancashire a fair quota of exports to India. The quota may be cleverly devised, so as to appear, like the Japanese one, to depend upon the quantity of Indian cotton purchased. But a careful examination of the Indo-Japanese Pact shows that, it can be a mischievous precedent for a worse one with Lancashire. The Pact states:

"The basic quota of Japanese cotton piecegoods to be exported to India in a piecegoods year shall be three hundred and twenty-five million (325,000,000) yards, and it shall be linked with one million (1,000,000) bales of Indian raw cotton exported to Japan in the corresponding cotton year.

In case the export of Indian raw cotton to Japan in any cotton year should fall below one million (1,000,000) bales the quota of Japanese cotton piecegoods for the corresponding piecegoods year shall be determned by reducing the above basic quota at the rate of two million (2,000,000) yards for every ten thousand (10,000) bales of deficit."

This shows that even if Japan does not buy a single bale of our cotton, she can export to us 125 million yards. This feature will be seized upon by Lancashire, though it is of little importance to Japan, who will most certainly buy as before, large quantities of our Indian cotton. Lancashire will ask for a nominally sliding quota, the exact figures of which may appear to depend upon the quantities of Indian cotton purchased, but which will certainly make it possible for Lancashire to send many millions of yards of cloth without any obligation to buy any quantity of our cotton. However, both Britain and Japan must realise that it is one thing to export goods to India on favourable terms, but it is quite a different thing to get the Indian people to use those goods. Swadeshi workers should beware of and take timely precaution against this growing double menace from Lancashire and Japan.

A Rotten System

Great sensation has been caused all the world over on the discovery of the huge fraud in connection with the Bayonne Credit Municipal Bonds. While it may be the gravest scandal since the Panama affair, it is by no means uncommon. Frauds are a familiar feature of the financial and economic life of every country. During the War, the late Horatio Bottomley issued worthless Victory Bonds involving about a million pounds. More recent was an oil scandal in America. They have become notorious, not because of the unscrupulous methods employed, not because they involved the poor in suffering but because great men were responsible for them. Otherwise the phenomenon unfortunately is a familiar enough feature of modern civilization. The "Temps" wonders whether there is something rotten in the State. There is. It is the economic system whose basis is uncontrolled private ownership, and which, in its very nature, makes temptations and victims inevitable.

A Doomed Constitution.

Though Dr. Ambedkar supports the proposal to convene an All-Party Conference for the purpose of urging modifications in the White Paper scheme, he says he is convinced that the scheme will not be appreciably improved. This conviction may be due either to his defeatist mentality or his inner knowledge of the forces at present ranged for and against the scheme. But both Dr. Ambedkar and Sir Samuel Hoare and others like them are deceived by the fact that the Indian opposition to the scheme, though widespread, has not been so far vocal enough. Whether the opposition will soon be demonstrative enough or not and whether the White Paper constitution is accepted by Parliament or not, its failure and ultimate supersession is a question of time. It is impossible to force upon the country a constitution which it does not tolerate.

Our London Letter

NEW PROSPERITY SUPERSTITION

"Buy Now" Campaign

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.
(By Air Mail).

This letter will be read in India when the New Year will have already dawned and will be functioning as the current year. However, as it is written from here, it is in the Christmas week, with quite characteristic atmosphere round us. Superstition is the most powerful factor in human life. To many it is a factor of self-hypnotism and to a few shrewd and cunning politicians and statesmen it is the most fertile ground for exploiting human sentiments and beliefs to their own hearts' desire even contrary to simple facts of life or mathematical accuracies.

Sea-Monsters?

It is a little comical that in every small matters still, it is characteristic of this time of the year, when there is a fairy-tale spirit in the air, that people everywhere are talking of seeing sea-monsters and land-monsters. Somebody saw a sea-monster in a lake surrounded by Scottish hills on all sides. Surely, it could not have been brought in there from the middle of a vast sea. If it was growing to its tremendous size, as described now, it must have been growing there for several years and people would have seen such a huge animal years and years before now. Also it cannot be a small ordinary fish suddenly growing to giant's stature and there must have been a family of sea-monsters bearing sea-monsters year after year and making them a usual type in Loch Ness. However, this is Father Christmas time and people easily believe such exciting stories without reasoning against them. Now comes the story that there is not one but there are two sea-monsters in Loch Ness as two different parties have observed the same phenomenon at the same moment at a distant of twenty miles apart. Somebody at once confirmed this story from Ireland and reports that another sea-monster was visible in the mouth of river. However, the latest is the further support from France where some French fishermen have spied a sea-monster. Whatever may be the final outcome, the daily descriptions have an exilarating effect and they add to the holiday spirit and even assist political cartoonists with a new idea.

Religion And Business.

Another demonstration of faith is the purchase of an early Greek manuscript in the name of and on behalf of the British nation at a fabulous price of hundred thousand pounds and from none other than the irreligious Bolsheviks of Russia. Every one knows that this sum of money is not in existence but it is confidently believed that during the Christmas season when everybody is in semi-religious mood fifty thousand pounds will be raised by the people in less than fifteen days and the British Government, which professes to have no money for feeding the children of the unemployed or of supplying an extra amount of coal to the homes of the poor in this extreme cold weather, has suddenly found a similar sum of money to give away towards this national object. They say that the average British loves his Bible and the law of demand in this bargain seems to have worked out very well. Four years ago the Russian Trade Delegation had tried to sell in the London market some gold and bejewelled vessels used for ceremonial purposes in the Russian Greek churches in Moscow and Leningrad. The British newspapers on that occasion raised a tremendous agitation against it and begged of all their dealers not to enter into such unholy bargain. To-day the atmosphere seems to have altered and whilst lengthy appreciative and respectful references to the Bible have been appearing in practically the whole of the British Press, there has not been a word of adverse criticism or disrespectful remarks against the Russians for their irreverent sale of such a holy book. The Britisher, of course, not only love his Bible but is reputed to be the best shopkeeper in the world and therefore the British nation is cheerfully paying the Russian agents a fabulous sum for a discarded old Bible by promising to the British nation to spend the whole of this sum in buying British machinery. Here then is enacted a great act of religiousness with an eye to worldly business.

Slogans Of Prosperity.

It is the same spirit of faith and hope that we hear all around as cheery slogans of prosperity returned at last in Great Britain. Prosperity has returned simply because everybody seems to believe so. Ninety-nine per cent of these believers have no commercial calculations or financial experiences for their belief but the less is their knowledge the greater is their superstition. Imperialist

(Continued on page 7.)

THE GREAT CANKER

Congressmen Must Lead Fight Against Communalism

(By AN INDIAN NATIONALIST.)

If one thing more than another has come out in most unwelcome relief in the discussions at the Round Table Conference it is the great canker of communalism, which has so far weakened the Indian National Movement for self-government. After a thousand years of close connection between the Hindus and the Mahomedans each community knowing the other as rulers and the ruled, the world has come to know that neither is able to trust the other even though they have been under foreign rule for over a century. No doubt it is this canker which has ruined the Indian case for self-government brought to the stage of Round Table decision after fifty years of continued agitation and suffering and encouraged the British Imperialists to formulate the White Paper and ensure British mastery over India and her resources for another fifty years if not longer, as they might very well believe.

MASSES, NON-COMMUNAL.

Whatever may be the reports spread in England and elsewhere by self-interested representatives of either community about the communal differences prevailing in India, it cannot be forgotten that these so-called leaders represent at best the generation in either community that is nearing its end. Had the communal evil been so great as to prevent unity between the two communities for national purposes the policy of the Government would not have been the same that it has been for these three years. Not only would the repressive measures have been withdrawn but the ban would have been lifted from over the Congress, the most non-communal body in the country. Hindu masses have been rallying round Mahatma Gandhi in their thousands, in his fight against untouchability and communalism. In the presence of common economic sufferings and the necessity of self-Government felt throughout the country for their removal, communalism has almost disappeared so far as the masses are concerned. There is, therefore, considerable truth in the statement that the so-called communal leaders have not behind them either the masses or the young generation of their respective community but their own interests which they have been serving in supporting the policy of the White Paper by unnecessarily emphasising communal differences. The canker is not certainly so great nor venomous as to keep the masses of the two communities, Hindus and Mahomedans, apart and disunited in their further struggle for self-Government, which the White Paper will only strengthen without bringing peace to the country.

TWO SETS.

But to counteract the mischief which the so-called communal leaders have done so far and have been doing in the country and outside, a movement must be started to keep the communal poison from spreading to the masses and also to let the world know the real state of things in regard to the communal question in India. Besides, much is made of the Sanatani movement both by Government and persons who pose themselves as communal leaders among the Hindus. But the Sanatani movement is from its nature without support from the masses and the educated classes. It is bound to die of inanition in these days of education and progress. A Sanatani is himself an "untouchable" in a sense of superiority complex. The Hindu society is now-a-days greatly reformed. In former days it had two sets of untouchables, the one at the head, which shut out light, and the other at the end, to whom light was denied. While Sanatanis are representatives of the orthodox untouchables at the head the other set of untouchables is the large Harijan population, who are being raised to light and progress by saints from the great Budh down to our days of whom Mahatma Gandhi is the last. Even the Hindu Maha Sabha has accepted the cause of the Harijans as worthy of support and has felt the need of reform and uplift in their case. It will appear that the Hindu Maha Sabha has no sympathy with the Sanatani movement against Mahatma Gandhi.

DUTY OF CONGRESSMEN.

Side by side with the progress of the White Paper Constitution, communalism has received an impetus and the mischievous, anti-national activities of the communal leaders, both Hindu and Mahomedan, have got to be effectively counteracted. It is, therefore, necessary to inaugurate a mass movement against communalism; and men of the Congress, the most non-communal organisation in the country, should undertake this work as their special duty in the interest of their programme for the economic uplift of the masses and self-government for Indians.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

"STATESMEN" AND WAR.

It is something to be told that Signor Mussolini and Sir John Simon are agreed that the problem which takes priority over all others is that of disarmament. If "reorganisation" and "reform" of the League of Nations were left alone, and attention genuinely concentrated on disarmament, Signor Mussolini and Sir John Simon would have done real service to the cause of peace. Sir John said to Press representatives in Rome that all statesmen with whom he had had contact were convinced that, in the event of war, no country in the world would escape its bitter consequences. It is a well-known fact that, the British Foreign Secretary declared as having just discovered. There is no "statesman" in Europe who denies the dangers of war. The tragedy is that very few, indeed, are alive to the dangers and have, therefore, a resolute will to peace. What is worse is that neither Sir John nor Signor Mussolini has yet proved himself to be among those few.

STUDENTS' BIT.

The Bombay students' meeting, proposed to be held on Thursday next to condemn the reactionary activities of communalists and to support Pandit Jawaharlal's campaign against such activities is an encouraging sign of the times for more reasons than one. In the first place, it shows that the students are in pretty close touch with current politics and refuse to be misled by the foolish advice of some that they should have nothing to do with politics. Secondly, the meeting is indicative of a healthy mentality on the part of students, free from the taint of communalism. We trust the Bombay students will, among other ways of helping Pandit Jawaharlal's campaign, denounce the attempts of some communal leaders to corrupt the youth by forming youth leagues on communal lines.

A STRIKING PROTEST.

We have received a copy of the "Frontier Advocate"—a vernacular paper of Peshawar—with the editorial page practically blank. This is done as "a constitutional and constructive protest against the policy of the local administration." The essential basis of administrative policy is the same all over India, but it is an open secret that the N.-W. F. Province is subject to a more severe regime than any other Indian province; and the fact is effectively brought into prominent relief by the method of protest adopted by our contemporary. The state of affairs that has become characteristic of that Province deserves the attention of our M.L.A.'s, especially of men like Moulvi Shafi Daudi, Sir Md. Yakub and Sir Abdullah Suhrawardy, who profess, at the very top of their voice, the deepest sympathy for their brethren of the Frontier.

USE INDIAN SALT.

It is a discredit to India and her Government that she has to import lakhs of tons of salt annually from foreign countries, while she has vast resources of every kind for the manufacture of as much salt as she needs. It is particularly a discredit to the people of Bengal, who are the largest consumers of foreign salt, imported chiefly from Liverpool and Hamburg. India's partially dependent position is due mostly to Government's restriction on the manufacture of salt in India and to inadequate duties on foreign salt. The Karachi Salt Association has done a service by publishing an elaborate Note on this subject and offering various suggestions to the Government to develop the indigenous industry. It is up to the Government to give serious consideration to these suggestions. Swadeshi workers too, should intensify propaganda for the use of Indian salt.

Press Views

Still In Panic !

The Bombay Government is fast establishing a record in panic with regard to Congress movement. Only the other day, Sir Frederick Sykes claimed that the Civil Disobedience Movement was completely suppressed. Sir Samuel Hoare is echoing this view on the floor of the House of Commons. But what do we find in Bombay? The Government announces the extension for a further period of two months the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting meetings and processions in furtherance of Civil Disobedience. As every one is aware, the Congress President has long ago dissolved all committees and withdrawn Mass Civil Disobedience. In the face of this, what makes the Bombay Government to extend this order further we are unable to understand. There is only one explanation for this move, and that is the Government is still in panic and cannot bring itself into line with the oft-repeated boasts of Governors and ex-Governors that peace has been restored over the last ashes of the Congress.—"Swarajya"

Task For Jinnah

Mr. Jinnah stated that as long as India lacked unity, England would continue to bamboozle India. We agree and we note his assurance that his services will be available in the cause. He will find, however, that having truckled to communalists, reactionaries and place-seekers the field is now largely in their hands and they have made it plain that the Communal Award is with them a sort of Magna Charta which they mean to ho'd to But we have this much of confidence that given the will and But we have this much of confidence that the freedom from mental reservations, the reactionaries can be routed and unity achieved. It is up to Mr. Jinnah to make the effort.—"Searchlight."

Need Of The Moment

The important resolution passed at the Liberal Federation will be unanimously endorsed by even those Indians whose methods and policy may be different from these Moderate countrymen. The need of the moment is a rallying cry against the White Paper monstrosity and an emphatic re-assertion of India's political ideals and aspirations. It is earnestly to be hoped that the proposed All-Parties' Conference in Bombay will give the country such a lead and revitalise the dormant forces of Liberal-Nationalism. —"Rangaan Mail."

Tete-a-Tete

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: "If the ideal of peace on the earth and goodwill among men is to be realised the advent of Socialism is necessary."

And Communalism is necessary to pave the way to Socialism?

* * * *

As we suspected. The man at the bottom of the Bayonne affair is a Russian. He is not a Red. But it is undoubtedly the fault of the Reds. If the regime in Russia had not been Bolshevik, France would probably not have suffered from Stavisky.

By reason of its existence the U. S. S. R. propagates in other countries not only objectionable ideas but also—Staviskys.

* * * *

Lancashire's joy at the signing of the Indo-Jap pact is not unmixed with pain. She finds that while lowering the duty on Japanese piece-goods from 75 to 50 p.c. India has left the duty on Lancashire goods where it is, namely, 25 p.c. Isn't this grossly unfair on India's part?

* * * *

We hope Mody, Ramji and Co. will bestir themselves to set matters right at the earliest possible moment. Of course, Sir Joseph Bhore is doing his level best officially, to rectify the injustice, but Lancashire likes nothing better than an unofficial Indian salve to her wounds, especially if the same can come from hands engaged in the same business as her own.

* * * *

The Indo-Jap agreement is to be signed not in India but in London. This arrangement shouldn't be viewed as casting any slur on India's ability to manage her own affairs, but, is done in her best interests, which, you should understand, are safe only in the custody of Whitehall.

* * * *

Some of our Princes—and chivalry demands we should not omit to mention some of our Princesses too—who are abroad, are doing their level best, as in loyalty bound, to help British trade in its recovery and thus to demonstrate to the world the solidarity of the ties that link the two countries together.

* * * *

The latest instance of such princely patriotism is furnished by the Nawab of Bhawalpur, who is now in London. In one single afternoon when he went "toy-shopping, he is reported to have spent more than £750 on toys, a doll's house, 15 ft. high with 6 rooms, being purchased by him for £650 and two toy electric motor-cars for £50 each.

* * * *

The Government of India, it is true, have still to receive from the Bhawalpur Durbar a paltry 12 crores only in respect of loans advanced to keep the State going, but you have the assurance of Sir George Schuster, that the State's assets are fully assured against any default.

* * * *

The question of writing off any portion of the debt will be sympathetically considered only when a crisis arises, which is, however, not yet. If the Prince prolongs his stay in England for some time longer, he may help to solve the situation. The climate of the Isles for the next few months would be ideal for shopping.

* * * *

Mr. H. K. Hales, M.P., has advised Indian youngmen to "work for a better understanding between all classes of Indians".

The advice, as he says, is certainly simple and clear. But hasn't the work been already done or, at least, the sure foundation laid by the Premier's Award?

* * * *

The Church must fight for peace, says Mr. Henderson, the Labourite President of the Disarmament Conference. Hasn't it been doing so ever since the Armistice was signed and didn't it do so till the War actually broke out? And even during the progress of the War, didn't it bless the combatants and their armaments that peace on earth might be hastened through victory of its proteges on either side?

Readers' Views

A DADAR GRIEVANCE

To The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to peruse from your valued columns that the Dadarites have been taking keen interest in the above matter since I opened the subject in your issue of the 17th November last as can be seen from various letters that have appeared and I sincerely thank you, Mr. Editor, for giving space to the correspondence and also those correspondents for contributing articles in this connection.

I may add for the information of all concerned that I received a reply to my personal letter to the General Traffic Manager that no change could be made in the time table in the manner suggested by me. I have read the suggestion of Mr. V. H. Cowley to send a joint petition to the G.T. Manager, but I understand that such an attempt was made very recently but apparently without success. There is, however, only one remedy to be tried and it is this that a meeting of the passholders should be convened at a very early date under the presidentship of an able gentleman at Dhuru Hall, Dadar, or any other convenient place where a resolution might be passed unanimously, ventilating this grievance and signatures on the joint petition to be forwarded to the G.T. Manager might be obtained.

Each and every passenger at Dadar, including eminent doctors, lawyers, engineers, contractors, Government officers and bank clerks, feels that a change in the present time table is absolutely necessary at this stage when the population of Dadar is increasing by leaps and bounds and, I hope Mr. D. Dannie Murzello, who is a well-known and influential gentleman at Dadar, and other correspondents and social workers will see that a meeting is arranged without the least possible delay and that our efforts are crowned with success.—Yours, etc.

SADANAND B. MHATRE.

"Catering Of Haj-Pilgrims"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was amazed to read about the treatment that is being given to the Haj Pilgrims on board the ship by the caterers as described by your correspondent, Mr. Fateh Mahomed Haji Ramzan. You will agree with me, sir, that the matter requires to be enquired into by the authorities and particularly by the local Haj Committee.

Your correspondent, Mr. Peerbhai, seems to have made a very modest estimate of the profits of Rs. 1,20,000 that the caterers would be making, because apart from the difference in rates there would be extra profit derived from the transaction, such as the non-participation of food by pilgrims who would be sea-sick and who generally form 40 per cent. of the pilgrim traffic. Besides, we must take into consideration a good percentage of business profit as the menu will disclose which consists of:—Dal, rice, vegetable and meat or dry fish alternately.

Therefore, to me it appears that the caterers would be making a profit of at least two lakhs of rupees on the transaction.—Yours etc.,

A. JANMAHOMED.

Consumers Co-operative Societies

To The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—The following is an extract from a pamphlet on "Consumers' Co-operation and Politics" which is worth reproducing in the columns of your paper as it gives a vivid description of what generally happens in the general body meetings of Counsels' co-operative societies:

"These consumers' co-operative societies have been described as genuine, miniature parliamentary republics. There are generally two parties, one in power, and the opposition. At every general meeting there is bustle and excitement and vehement talking, and downright accusation against management if there be decrease in profits There are societies, says M. Gide, with 20,000 members, of whom only 300 or 400 come to the general meetings—it is the turbulent ones that are the most assiduous. If the chairman is not able to maintain order, the resultant confusion would be great. Very delicate questions and even complete policies slowly and carefully built up may be at the mercy of an absolutely blind vote. The following picturesque description of a French writer is not far remote from Indian experience:—"Complaints increase, questions and challenges of various kinds are interchanged. There comes a time when, tired, worn-out, the mass of the people is incapable of doing any business, no matter how important that may be, perhaps the revision of rules, loans, or the building of some property. Dinner hour is past, the house-keepers have gone away, and cries of protestations arise, both jocular and vehement. Dinner!—And like an irresistible water-spout, deaf to the ontreaties of the authorities, this mass surges outside, heedless of the demoralation it leaves behind among the level-headed co-operators and the personnel embittered by humiliations suffered."—Yours, etc.,

S. NAGASUNDARAM.

Luxminivas,
Matunga, Jan. 6.

Nudism In Aravali

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly insert this letter in your esteem paper and help us to remove the nude person from our Villages.

It is indeed ridiculous to find that while the Government disallows the nude persons or the "Mela" of the nude "Sadhus" to move about in the public and if at all occasionally allowed, many healthy restrictions are imposed on them, the Police of Venguria in Ratnagiri district have contrariwise allowed a "starkly" nude person to move about freely in Aravali and Shiroda Villages amongst the public for the last six months, even on Bazaar days when a large number of women visit them.

This nude person moves in Shiroda before the nose of the Police but the latter are never seen to be raising any objection to this sight that is repugnant to the social order nor have they taken any steps to remove him from the civic society of both sexes even though they were approached to do so.

All one can hope for this moment is that the Government will take immediate steps to remove this starkly nude person from here to a place where the civilized order would not be insulted.—Yours, etc.,

V. S. DALVI.

Aravali, Jan. 5.

NEW PROSPERITY SUPERSTITION

(Continued from page 6)

statesmen, ambitious politicians and proud nationalist journalists of Great Britain all desire to exploit this sudden wave of superstitition in their people as they are anxious to enjoy the satisfaction of showing to the outside world of their rivals that the heaven-born Britisher has at last made his own country prosperous. The budget is going to have a surplus, some of the wage-cuts are expected to be restored, there is going to be plenty of money for increasing British Navy and Air Force. The Empire is to be made more secure in India and the East. The nation must be told that now there is plenty of money all told.

Cawnpore, Jan. 8.—One Mr. Narottam Das of Benares who was arrested recently as a sequel to the recovery of some pictures of Sirdar Bhagat Singh was fined Rs 50 by the City Magistrate.—United Press.

POLICE OPEN FIRE IN MILL AREA

(Continued From Page 1)

time and it looked as if the crisis was likely to develop. The police immediately reinforced their patrols and several vans were seen moving about restoring order.

Later in the evening a few stray assaults were reported.

G. K. UNION SECRETARY'S COMPLAINT

The General Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union writes with reference to the incident of the police firing to disperse the crowd of strikers and mill workers who were assaulting each other near David Sassoon Mills last evening:—

When the news of this incident reached the office of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, the General Secretary Mr. S. C. Mhapankar, who was in the office immediately rushed to the scene. He went to the mill at about 6 when every thing was quiet. As soon as he went there he was roughly handled by the police.

Mr. Mhapankar protested that he was neitheir a striker nor a "black-leg," that he was the General Secretary of the G. K. U. and that he was there only to make inquiries in his capacity as the Secretary. But these protests had no effect upon the police and in the end they compelled Mr. Mhapankar to leave the place.

The Union is thinking of reporting this matter to the Police Commissioner and to ask for an explanation as to why a responsible officer of the Union was treated in this fashion when he was on the scene only to make inquiries.

Bomb Outrage In Chittagong

DASTARDLY ATTEMPT AT MASS MURDER

Miraculous Escape Of Crowd On Cricket Field

CHITTAGONG, January 8.

Another terrorist outrage which is regarded as an attempt at mass murder occurred at 5-30 P. M. last evening on the Cricket Ground when it is alleged that four Hindu youths threw bombs on crowds, which included a large number of Europeans who were watching the closing stages of the game.

None among the crowd was killed, the only casualty being Mr. M. F. Cleary, Superintendent of Police. Chittagong, who was slightly injured in the hand. The miraculous escape of the crowd was due to the fact that of the three bombs thrown, two failed to explode.

One of the assailants was killed instantaneously and two were severely wounded, while the fourth was arrested. It is further alleged that several live bombs and revolvers have been recovered from the assailants.

One of the assailants has been identified as Krishna Choudhary, an armoury raid absconder.

—(United Press).

DETAILS OF THE OUTRAGE

CHITTAGONG, Jan.8.

An attempted terrorist outrage on a mass scale appears to have been averted last evening by the presence of mind and courage of Mr. Cleary and his armed guards.

The large crowd of Europeans who had gathered at the European Club grounds to see a cricket match narrowly escaped death from bomb or bullet.

DETAILS OF OUTRAGE

The details of yesterday's bomb outrage show that four Hindu youths suddenly appeared on the European Club grounds where a cricket match was on.

A large crowd of Europeans had collected there to see the match.

Mr. M. F. Cleary, Superintendent of Police, Chittagong, was making for the grounds when he came up against two youths.

One of the youths threw a bomb at Mr. Cleary.

Luckily, the bomb did not hit him.

ASSAILANT SHOT DEAD

With great presence of mind Mr. Cleary closed in with his assailant.

Almost simultaneously, the assailant was shot dead by Mr. Cleary's armed chauffor.

Unfortunately, one of the bullets hit Mr. Cleary also, wounding him in the hand.

The second youth attempted to escape but Mr. Cleary's armed guard gave the youth a hot chase, fired at him and ultimately got him.

DASH WITH BOMBS

Meanwhile, other members of the assailant's party dashed to the spot and threw bombs.

One of them also opened fire on the Europeans. He was captured, it is stated, with the weapon in hand.

The fourth man who tried to escape was wounded and overpowered.

In all three bombs were thrown, two of which failed to explode.

Live bombs and a revolver were recovered from the assailants.

One of the assailants, it is said, has been identified as an absconder in the Armoury Raid Case.—A. P.

SEVERAL YOUTHS ARRESTED

CHITTAGONG, Jan. 8

Details now available of yesterday's outrage show that Mr. Cleary seeing two youths behind a hillock near the ground where the match was held,stopped the car and approached them, whereupon one of the youths threw a bomb which exploded near the car.

Mr. Cleary is reported to be progressing in the hospital. The town is quiet.

Several youths are reported to have been arrested in connection with the incident.—A. P.

STORY OF ASSAULT ON DR. GOUR

Eye-Witness Gives Evidence In "Free Press" Case

That the volunteers who took part in the alleged assault on Dr. Gour, Mr. Hassanalli Muraj and Mr. Moledina on the 14th May 1932, belonged to a Volunteer Corps which was under the control of the Central Muslim Board was deposed to by two of the three witnesses called by the defence on Monday at the resumed hearing of the case in which Maulana Shaukat Ali charged Mr. S. Sadanand, editor, and Mr. D. N. Nadkarni, Printer and Publisher of the "Free Press Journal" with defamation before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay.

ASSAULT ON DR. GOUR.

Khwaja Gulam Ahmed, a graduate of the Muslim University, Aligarh, in his evidence stated that he had been in Bombay for the past eight years. He was present at Ballard Pier on May 14, 1932, when Sardar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha returned from Mecca. He was in the procession when he got the news of the riots that had broken out in Bombay on that day. He immediately went to Jackeria Masjid where he saw a large crowd of Muslims and a large crowd of Hindus gathered at Moti Bazaar. He stood at Nagdevi junction and surveyed the situation and tried to pacify both sides. Maulana Irfan then appeared on the scene and he had a talk with him. Just about that time he saw Dr. M. S. Gour in a car about 20 paces away from where he was standing. He went up to Dr. Gour and spoke to him and the car then went along to Jackeria Masjid, where he saw the car stopped and the occupants assaulted. This incident was referred to in a letter written by the witness and published in the "Ahrar", a vernacular newspaper.

Dr. M. S. Gour and Mr. Abdur Rahman Mitha were also examined as defence witnesses.

CONSPIRACY TRIAL BEGINS

Unique Case Before Madras Criminal Sessions

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

The Special Criminal Sessions of the Madras High Court commenced this morning, Mr. Justice Pakenham Walsh presiding, for the trial of twenty accused in what is known as the Madras Conspiracy case.

Never before in the annals of the criminal sessions, the Madras High Court had so many figures as accused in the dock, which has been specially constructed to accommodate the large number of accused.

Admission to the court room was restricted by means of passes. Police guards were posted at all the vantage points leading to the court room.

Before the regular proceedings commenced, Mr. T. Prakasham, counsel for the defence, brought a transfer application put in by the accused to the Government of India.

The judge said that he had no information about it, but added that any order of stay will be immediately obeyed

Counsel: This is an application under sec. 27 Cr. P. C.

Judge: I have seen nothing about it I cannot stop the sessions trial.

Counsel, read sections 526 and 527 Cr. P. C., adding that since this was the first time that they came before his Lordship, they were entitled to state the facts.

Judge: What are you asking me to do?

Counsel: It is a judicial fact and not an extrajudicial fact because it is an application under sec. 527. May I state further facts

"CAN'T WASTE TIME"

Judge: I cannot waste further time.

Mr. Narayana Kurup, another Defence Counsel, raised a preliminary objection pointing out the proceedings were vitiated by a supplementary charge sheet under sec. 173 Cr. P. C.

The Judge ruled it out.—A. P.

VICEROY PATS HIS OWN BACK

(Continued From Page 1)

stress and strain in our varied occupations and interests I am full of hope and confidence that if we go forward with determination and co-operate together peace, good-will and prosperity will soon come to all those who are unitedly working for the welfare of India and her people."—United Press.

ECONOMIC CRISIS.

And now for a few moments I wish to turn your attention to financial matters.

During the past year the world economic crisis has continued to dominate the situation and until it abates it is impossible for India, a country whose prosperity depends so largely on the worlds demand for its agricultural produce, to make any substantial advance towards prosperity. India was strongly represented at the World Economic Conference in June and July but, as you all know that Conference failed in its primary object which was to coordinate international action in promoting a recovery in commodity prices. Looking back we can say that failure to achieve that particular object was inevitable.

TRADE BALANCE.

Our balance of trade is definitely better; that is to say, that imports and export are coming back to their old relationship, though both are sadly smaller in quantity owing not only to the fall in the prices of our export staples, but the decrease in the world demand for them. Our budgetary position still needs great care, but we have always preserved such high standards in financial policy that we have more of a margin than most countries to draw upon. It is wonderful, looking back, that we have been able to stand up to the strain as we have.

When trade improves, our revenue position must also necessarily improve and even now there are definite signs of imimports and exports are coming provement in our great commercial departments, the railways and posts and telegraphs.

BURMESE WOMAN DELEGATE LEAVES LONDON

LONDON, Jan. 8

The Burmese woman delegate to the Select Committee, Doc'or Daw Saw Sa, left homeward from Victor'a Station this morning.

She said the Select Committee gave them a very patient and careful hearing. They would be happy if they got at least some things for which they asked. The free and frank discussion at the Committee must be to the good.—Reuter.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

MONDAY.

The leper problem in Bombay is getting chronic. Neither the police nor the municipal executive realise their responsibility to remove the lepers who are mixing freely among the citizens in congested areas of the city. It will be interesting to know that there are fourteen leper asylums in the city and under section 3 of the Act III of 1898, the Government are empowered to send lepers to these leper asylums or the police officer may arrest any pauper leper, i.e. a leper who has no ostensible means of subsistence or publicly solicits alms or exposes sores, and put him before a magistrate who may commit him to detention in a leper asylum. The fourteen leper asylums referred to above provide accommodation for 1565 lepers. The lepers in Bombay not only stroll about the city undisturbed by the police, but also make use of the benches provided for airing in the evening, such as those near Churchgate station, for their naps at night. One can well imagine the deadly infection they are thus transmitting to the public every day. It is time either the Government or the Municipality awoke to their sense of responsibility for the health of the public and took stringent measures to remove the lepers from the city.

City's Water Supply

Soon after the completion of the Tansa Works the Bombay Municipality painted a very rosy picture and assured the public in loud tones that their miseries, so far as the water supply to the city was concerned, would hereafter be over. This promise was kept for a few years and not only the public were happy, but there was also noticed an appreciable decrease in the rate of city's mortality. But since last year the city's water supply is being again subjected to restrictions as before, to the great inconvenience of the public. The reason given out for this change is not quite convincing. It seems the Hydraulic Engineer of the Bombay Municipality found from some old records,—or, perhaps, a bird whispered in his ears—that there would be insufficient rains in Bombay during 1933 and 1934 or so. And this simply alarmed him and made him at once curtail the city's water supply with a view to make provision for the predicted shortage of rains. This is, on the face of it, simply ridiculous. Looking to the facts, all the Municipal lakes were, if one's memory serves right, overflowing during 1933, which shows that there was no insufficient rain in that year at least. In spite of this fact, the city's water supply remains restricted! God alone knows why.

A Wrong System

Another wrong system which is enforced by the Municipality is that the landlords are permitted to have only one pipe connection for one or two or even more floors. This is certainly scandalous and it inconveniences most of the tenants in buildings where such system prevails. While taps on lower floors are working, residents on higher floors do not get water and have always to shout "Nichewalla band karo. Upar pani nahi ata." One comes across such shouts frequently now-a-days, especially in Girgaum which is a thickly populated part of the city. In the interest of city's health, the Municipal authorities should remedy this evil soon.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE RELATIONS

E. I. C. A. President Conveys Grateful Thanks To Commerce Member

BOMBAY, Jan. 8

"On the happy termination of the negotiations with the Japanese Delegation my Board desire me to convey to you their very grateful thanks for the capable manner in which you safeguarded the interests of Indian Cotton growers under extraordinary circumstances prevailing."

Thus Mr. Haridas Madhavdas, President, East India Cotton Association, has wired to-day to Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member Calcutta.

PERSONAL TRIBUTE

"I venture to add my personal tribute of admiration to you in particular and to Sir Fazli Hussein and Sir Frank Noyce also for your joint tenacity and firm resolve not to unduly sacrifice the interests of Indian cotton growers.

"May I request you to convey this to your Honourable colleagues?

GREETINGS TO SAWADA

"Will you also be pleased to convey our greetings to H E S Sawada for the result which has restored the trade relations between Indian cotton exporters and Japanese spinners?"—A. P.

FRENCH IMPORT QUOTAS

Will Adversely Affect Trade Talks In London

LONDON, Jan. 8

The British Government will approach the French shortly with regard to the New French import quotas the Board of Trade having completed the examination of the probable effects the quotas will have on British exports.

The Anglo-French conversations with a view to the negotiation of a new commercial treaty will open in London in February or March and it is felt in well-informed quarters in London that the new quotas will adversely affect the prospects for the London talks.—Reuter.

SOUTH AMERICAN STATES AT WAR AGAIN

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Lapaz.—It is officially stated that the Granchaco war will be resumed following failure to prolong the armistice which ended at midnight on January 6.—Reuter.

WAR RESUMED

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Asucion.—War between Paraguay and Bolivia in Granchaco was resumed to-day after the Christmas holiday truce. Paraguay claims to have occupied four places including Boloda(?) which was abandoned by the Bolivians.—Reuter.

FRENCH BOND FRAUD

Wanted Man Shoots Himself At Sight Of Police Who Traced Him

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Chamonix.—M. Stavisky is not dead yet, but the doctor does not expect him to survive the selfinifilicted injuries.

STAVISKEY SHOOTS HIMSELF

(Earlier)

Chamonix—Serge Stavisky, wanted in connection with the Bayonne bond frauds committed suicide by shooting himself as the police entered the villa where he was staying. The police had been engaging in intensive search and traced him. He stayed in Servoz in Haute Savoie from 29th December to 2nd January, and then let with a friend in a motor car for Megeve.

BAYONNE CITY EXCITED AT MAYOR'S ARREST

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Bayonne.—The city was stupefied by the arrest of the Mayor and Deputy Garat. It is reported that the prefect had tears in his eyes when he was arrested. M. Garat who is an intimate friend of the magistrates who examined him, one of whom said, "It is a sad day for us, but friends cannot be allowed to stand in the way of duty."

Amazing scenes were witnessed in Bayonne last night, crowds in the streets shouting "Garat arrested; Garat in prison."

Customers on the principal cafe were so excited that they smashed glasses and forgot to pay for drinks.

STOP PRESS

BOMB OUTRAGE.
CHITTAGONG, Jan. 8.

It is now definitely established that Mr. Cleary, the Police Superintendent, sustained injuries not from the terrorists' bomb but from one of the bullets aimed by his chauffeur, who was killed on the spot.

Youths engaged in yesterday's encounter were identified as Nritya Gopal Sen of Muhammadpur, Himangshu Chakraverti of Havilasdwip, Haren Chakraverti of Baghanda, Krishna Chaudhuri of the Armoury raid absconder.

A dozen more youths have been arrested up to now in connection with yesterday's incident.

The military is guarding street corners. The town is quiet. Mr. Cleary is progressing fairly.—United Press.

Regulation Must Go & Reforms Must Come

Baloch Conference Pleads For Constitutional Reforms

(From A Correspondent).

KARACHI, Jan. 7.

The second annual session of the Baluchistan and All-India Baloch Conference was held at Hyderabad (Sind). Delegates from all over Baluchistan, Sindh and Deraghazikhan came to participate in its proceedings. These delegates were the representatives of their respective districts.

A large number of visitors was also present, among whom were: Mr. Abdul Majid Sindhi, President of the All-India Khilafat Committee; Qazi Ahsan Ahmad Shuj Tazi; Abdur Rahman, Chief Officer of the District Local Board, Karachi; Mr. Jethmal Parsram, the well-known worker of Karachi; Mr. Nur Mohd., ex-M.L.C.; Rai Bahadur Hotchand Chandumal and Rai Bahadur Jagat Singh Ailmal, retired Distt. Magistrate.

H.H. Mir Ali Nawaz Khan, the President-elect, could not come on account of his illness. So Mr. Bundah Ali was elected president for the Conference.

COMMUNALISM CONDEMNED.

The proceedings of the Conference began with the recitation of Kuran and National songs.

The President of the Reception Committee read his presidential address, and then asked the Private Secretary to the Mir of Khairpur to deliver the message from His Highness.

After this, followed the election of the Subjects Committee, which consisted of 60 members. Quazi Ahsan Ahmad was the first to speak. In a very interesting speech, he explained to the Baloch and Baluchistanis the advantages of organisation and the procedure advocated by Islam. He advised them to be united and fearless.

REFORMS FOR BALUCHISTAN.

Then came Sheikh Abdul Majid Sindhi, who condemned communalism and demanded constitutional reforms for Baluchistan. He told the audience that the Nehru Report, the Congress and the Unity Conference at Allahabad admitted the right of Baluchistan for reforms.

Objecting to the name of the Conference, he suggested that the name of this conference should be "Sinih-Punjab and Baluchistan Conference." He further said that communal and sectional movement of the Balochis, living outside Baluchistan was useless.

REGULATION MUST GO.

Nawab Mir Yusaf Ali Khan Aziz Baloch next addressed the meeting.

He told the audience that the Frontier Regulation did not protect the country from unrest, but on the other hand, it had become the cause of unrest. Continuing, he said, it was the duty of the Government to create such an atmosphere among the masses by educating them that the need for such a repressive regulation might never arise. He further said that the first and foremost ideal of this conference was the attainment of complete constitutional Government for Baluchistan.

We are working as lawabiding subjects. Though a lawful body, still we are being looked upon with suspicious eyes. Government ought to reward us for our peaceful constitutional movement and not to punish us as an unlawful body.

The meeting of the Subjects Committee began at 9/30 p.m. and continued till 3 a.m.

The conference began with recitation of Quran and National songs.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

Then proposals were made for the appointment of office-bearers for Executive Board and the Working Committee. It was resolved that the number of members of the Executive Board should be 120 out of which the number of the members from Baluchistan and Sindh should be 110 and remaining 10 from the rest of India.

The following office-bearers were elected.

Haji Mir Hussain Baksh president.

Khan Abdul Samad Khan, Nawab M. Yusafali Khan, K. S. Allah Gabol, Vice-Presidents

Khan Ghulam Kadir Khan General Secretary, A'i Mohd Khan Mari, and Khan Mohd Ayoob Khan Joint Secretaries, Mir Bandah A'i M H C, Financial Secretary and Mir Abdul Aziz Kurd Publicity Secretary.

The second resolution calling upon the Baloch to organise themselves and introduce social and economic reforms in their community was moved by Mr. Mallahbux Gabol.

Another resolution was moved by Mohamed Aminnkhosa thanking the All-India Muslim Conference, Haji Seth Abdullah Haroon M L A., and Shikh Abdul Majid Sindhi for their unfailing efforts for the welfare of Baluchistan.

INTRODUCE REFORMS

Khan Abdul Samad Khan moved a resolution dealing with the reforms in Baluchistan he emphatically condemned the attitude adopted by the Joint Parliamentary Committee towards the Memorandum submitted by the Conference last year, dealing with reforms in Baluchistan. He demanded that the Government should at once introduce complete constitutional reforms in Baluchistan. He further said that the reforms for Baluchistan were the natural right of the Baluchistanis. He emphatically contradicted that the Balochistanis were a nation of savages and altogether ignorant people. "We are unable to make our position clear to the world for want of a press and platform of our own."

Continuing, he said "no one has ever heard of theft among the people of Baluchistan.

Propaganda is being carried on against us that we are a savage and ignorant people, and thus by this propaganda, we are being deprived of our natural rights. But we are peace loving people.

FRONTIER EXAMPLE

Citing the example of N. W. Frontier Province, he said "our Afghan brethren have given proof of their ability to work the Council in so short a time. The civilisation of the N W. F. Province and that of ours are the same. Therefore if we are accorded our rights, we have every hope of success.

Mir Allah Bux Khan moved a resolution appealing for one lakh of rupees for the purpose of opening an educational college. He made a very emphatic speech in its favour. The resolution was seconded by Mir Ali Mohd Khan Mari. About 3,000 was collected at once on the spot.

RESOLUTIONS

The following are some of the other important resolutions passed:—

(1) That this Conference authorises the Baluchistan members to organise provincial branches of this Conference for the local needs of Baluchistan.

2. That the Conference urges the Khan of Kalat to give the right of representation to the revenue paying zamindars of the State in the Shahi Jirgas.

3. That this Conference regards with feeling of sorrow the chavi-our of the local Government of Baluchistan in declining permission to start papers in Baluchistan and request the Government of India to intervene in the matter and ask the local Government to grant permission for starting papers.

4. That this Conference requests the A. G. G. to grant the just claims of Gishkees over half of the income of Pasni and other ports of Makran and settle the same so that every rightful person should get the proper share this is in accordance with the last agreement between the Kalat State and Kishkee Sardar Khels.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

5 That this Conference considers the custom of Gishkees Sardars depriving women of their legal and lawful rights regarding inheritance is rontrary to Islamic Shariat and requests the A. G. G. and H. H. the Khan of Kalat to see that such a custom is not allowed to exist in a Muslim country like Baluchistan and that legal and lawful rights of Baluhi women are guarded against such evil customs.

STOVE TRAGEDY AT VILE PARLE

Miss Kanchanbai Kanchodas (22) B.A., teacher in the Hansraj Pragji School, Kalbadevi, died on Sunday night at the K E M. Hospital as a result shock from severe burns sustained all over the body.

It appears that the deceased, who lived alone in a room at Vile Parle, lighted a stove on Sunday morning to prepare tea. She then got up to bring water for preparing tea and in doing so, her saree caught fire. Before neighbours could come and extinguish the fire, she had been burnt severely all over the body. She was removed to the K E.M. Hospital where she died the same day.

After hearing the evidence the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to shock from severe burns accidentally sustained while the deceased was trying to prepare tea at her residence at Vile Parle.

INDIA DRAWS WITH ENGLAND

(Continued from Page 12).

Merchant and a few quick words that he said to the younger player, were probably responsible for Merchant playing "Scotch" thereafter. Naidu himself was unusually subdued, and the only characteristic stroke he made in a stay of over an hour's play was when he lifted a no-ball from Clark over mid-off's head, three runs resulting.

For the last over before lunch Jardine put on Townsend from the maidan end and the Derbyshire bowler had his boundaries on the leg side intriguingly open.

Naidu almots fell into the net when he lunged out to Townsend's second ball, and attempted to hit over square leg boundary. He misconnected however and was lucky that the ball landed clear of the field, Verity making a fruitless dash for the ball, towards boundary.

At lunch the pair were not out with 25 and 11 respectively.

AFTER LUNCH PLAY

Requiring 44 ruhbs to avoid an innings defeat Nayudu and Merchant resumed at 1-45 p.m. to the bowling of Clerk and Verity. Batting was entirely devoid of enterprise and Nayudu was 15 minutes before scoring. Merchant enlivened play by cutting a loose ball from Verity and Mitchell who was for one beaten completely was hit the first bounce and nearly bowled over.

Mitchell continued to field at silly-slip however, and Jardine supported him at silly-mid-off.

When the partnership had added 41 runs Merchant was out giving a soft catch to Jardine at silly-mid-off. He was batting for 80 minutes and Jardine must heaved a sigh of relief at his dismissal. Dilawar Hussain joined Nayudu at 2-33 p.m.

REAL CAPTAIN'S INNINGS

Three was excitement at this stage as every run took India nearer to the requisite total which would save an innings defeat. Nayudu now batted more confidentally and scored two brilliant fours the first cutting Langridge past Mitchell past short slip and then driving thousands of throats from the screen. While these two strokes were vociferously applauded, shots of steady rang out from Thousands of throats from the eastern stands. When only seven runs behind England's total Nayudu's career at the wicket was brought to a close by an l.b.w. decision which seemed to be suprising considerably.

Nayudu played a defensive stroke to Verity and missed it completely. He had played a real Captain's innings at a critical juncture and was at the wicket for 162 minutes for his 38 probably, one of the slowest innings Nayudu has played in his career.

With a sweeping stroke of Verity to a fine leg boundary Dilawar Hussain brought the score to 158, thus saving an innings defeat. He celebrated this events by cutting Verity in the same over to the boundary with a terrific force and in Verity's next over, he swept him again to the square-leg boundary cutting over Jardine at forward shortieg in doing so. Dilawar Hussain now started playing strongly and was cheered for every stroke. C. S. Naidu was however slow in getting off the scratch and after surviving two appeals for l.b.w. scored a single in 25 minutes.

MITCHELL RETIRES

There now followed a brief interlude of brilliant hitting. Dilawar was magnificent. One terrific cut off-Barnett (who was tried for the first time 179) hit Mitcheel (fielding at second slip) on the left forearm. It was a catch but its great pace caught Mitchell napping. He doubled up as though in great pain and hopped about in distress.

Players clustered round him and after a few minutes he retired to the pavillion holding his forearm pressed close to his body.

C. S. Naidu provided the "C. K. toudh" by pulling Barnett for a brilliant six and Dilawar drove Verity straight over the wicket to the screen for another one six. This partnership was ended by Verity getting C. S. Naidu out l.b.w. with what proved ot be the last ball before tea, when the score was 201 for seven wickets.

PLAY AFTER TEA

On resumption the wickets fell quickly and India were all out for an addition of only 36 runs Dilawar after reaching his 50 in 25 minutes was clean-bowled by Clark for 57. This score was put together in 86 minutes and included nine fours and a six Dilawar was thus the highest scorer in both the innings. Amarsingh gave a high catch, to Jardine at the cover and Gopalan was caught behind the wicket

India's second innings came to a close at 4-30 for 237.

ENGLAND'S 2ND INNINGS

England went in at 20 minutes to 5 (when stumps were to be drawn) requiring 82 runs to win.

The start was sensational Nissar opening bowling to Barnett sent down a bumping long hop which Barnett hit powerfully with a cross bat giving a high catch to Gopalan who running backwards from mid-off caught it splendidly to the accompaniment of wild cheering from the crowd (0-1-0).

Walters and Valentine stayed for 14 minutes but Nissar was bumping so consistently and deliberately that 8 out of his first twelve balls soared high over Walters' head standing upright. Amarsingh bowled from the other end. After Nissar had bowled two overs Maj Nayudu brought on Naoomal in his place and og his fourth ball Valentine was stumped in rushing out to hit.

Walters and Levett were not out at the close.

The match is drawn.

At close, there was a wonderful demonstration for Naidu. Merchant and Dilawar in front of the pavilion.

ALL-INDIA (2nd Innings)

Naoomal c Levett b Townsend	43
Mushtaq Ali c Barnett b Nichols	18
Wazir Ali c Nichols b Verity ...	0
Amarnath c Levett b Clark ...	9
C K Naidu l b w b Verity	38
Dilawar Hussain b Clark	57
Merchant c Jardine b Verity ...	17
C S Naidu l b w b Verity	15
Amarsingh c Jardine b Townsend	18
Gopalan c Levett b C. K	7
Nissar not uot	0
Extras	15
Total ...	237

ENGLAND (Second Innings)

Barnett c Gopalan b Nissar ...	0
Walters not out	2
Valentine st D Hussain b Naoomal	3
Levett not out	2
Extras	0
Total (for 2 wkts)	7

Bowling analysis:—
Clark 19-3 4/50/3, Nichols 20/6/-48/1, Verity 31/12/76/4, Townsend 8/322/2, Langridge 10/4/19/0, Barnett 2/0/7/0.

INDORE PREPARES FOR M.C.C. VISIT

Two-day Match Against Central India

(From Our Correspondent.)

RATLAM, Jan. 6.

The arrival of the M.C.C., Team at Indore is eagerly awaited by people in Central India and the surrounding districts, more especially so after the remarkable success the team had had almost everywhere in India.

According to the revised programme the team on arrival from Agra after their play with the Vizianagram XI on January 15 would be received at the station by prominent people among whom would be Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna, the Prime Minister of Holkar State, Col. MacNabb, the agent in Central India, Major Nayudu, Cpt Tidy, the Prince of Alirajpur and others. His Highness Maharaja Yashwantrao Holkar, the ruler of Indore, who is out at Europe for the last four months would reach Indore in time for the arrival of the M.C.C. The Team would be state guests during their stay at Indore and would play a two-day match against the Central India XI on January 16 and 17. The Central India XI would be captained by Major Nayudu.

During their stay, the M.C.C. team would attend an at home, and a tea dance to be given by the Residency Club and a reception arranged in their honour by Rai Bahadur Bapna, the Prime Minister. The Raja of Alirajpur would also give an evening party on the last day of the match.

Though it is not yet settled, it is likely that they would also take a trip to Dhar and Mandu and would leave for Nagpur on either January 17 or the following day. The Cricket Match would be played on the extensive grounds of the Daly College where plots have already been leased and Shamianas and tents are being put up by the contractors and by several State in Central India. The three days of the stay of the M.C.C. Team have been declared public holidays in Indore.

ORTHODOXY UNNERVED

Caste Hindus Riding Same Camel With 'Untouchables'

MIRPURKHAS, (Sind) Jan. 8.

An age-long custom observed by the caste Hindus in Thar District where the curse of untouchability prevails in a severe form, was defied at a demonstration organised at a village of Chelhar in Thar District when three caste Hindus rode on camels together with "Menghwars" who are considered untouchables. A caste Hindu riding on a camel would not allow a "Menghwar" to touch the rope of the camel lying on the ground and any slight contact of the Harijan with the camel or with the rope by which it is driven would put off the Brahmin sitting on its back who would immediately run to give a dip in the water.

The demonstration of three caste Hindus riding along with Harijan on the camel has, therefore, created a great stir among the Caste Hindus and a Panchayat of Brahmins has been called to take steps against the offenders.—United Press.

FUTURE OF MAHARAJA MILLS

Depositors Will Meet To Discuss Plans

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Jan 7.

A meeting of the depositors of the Maharaja Mills Company Limited, will be held on 10th inst., to discuss the estimated budget from 1st January to 30th November 1933 and to discuss about future plans.

There is talk in the city among interested parties to work the mills for three months as a measure of experiment. It is essential that shareholders and depositors of the mill should make a common cause for getting some good results.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

Mr. Bhagwanjee Mehta suggests that a conference of teachers of physical training of the Baroda State should be held in the near future

It is understood that the Baroda State is thinking about the utility of Latin alphabets.

Mr. Abbas Tyabjee is going to Kodinar to look into the grievances of the people of the place.

An institution named Baroda Cricket Association has been formed here.

EDUCATIONIST & DISCIPLINARIAN

Tributes Paid To Late S. N. Desai

(From A Correspondent.)

BILIMORA, Jan. 5.

On the third inst. the unveiling ceremony of the oil-paint portrait of the late Head Master Mr. S. N. Desai of the Tata High School Bilimora was performed by Mr. Shapurji Ratanji Tata, a philanthrophist and a leading citizen of the town, before a well crowded public gathering.

The Honorary Secretary of the S. N. Desai Memorial Fund Committee, read the report of the Committee in which he described his good qualities, and services rendered to the institution.

Mr. S. R. Tata, the President of the meeting performed the unveiling ceremony of the photo of the deceased, and in his address, spoke highly about his good qualities and the discipline, he maintained in the institution during his regime. He further praised the co-education system of the school.

SCATTERED SHOWERS IN WEST U. P.

Rainfall May Extend In Kashmir And Frontier

POONA, Jan. 8.

The western disturbance has caused scattered light showers in West United Provinces and east Rajputana and is passing eastwards through north Punjab. Scattered light showers are also reported from the central parts of the country, Hyderabad and South Madras. The temperature is generally below normal in north-west India.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Amraoti quarter inch; Jalrapatan quarter inch; Pampan and Negapatam half inch; and Parbhani quarter.

Forecast—Rainfall will extend in North-west Frontier Province, Kashmir and Punjab Hills and light showers may occur in United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and west Bengal. Scattered showers are also likely in east Central Provinces, East Deccan, Mysore and Madras Presidency.—A.P.

Greatest Achievement Of Science Congress

Professor Saha Discusses Need For Museums And Extension Of Radio Services

In an interview granted to the "Chronicle" representative Dr. Meghnad Saha, President of the Indian Science Congress reviewed the work done by the present session of the Congress.

"The greatest achievement of the present session" he said "depends upon our success in establishing an Indian Academy of Science without which the scientific talent in the country has no chance of showing itself."

He stressed the need of having more astrophysical observatories and Science museums in India, and remarked that the present museums in India served as mere "ajobghars" (wonder houses) and places of entertainment rather than of imparting education.

Speaking of the increasing uses of Radio to spread education he suggested that the Bombay Municipality should maintain a transmitting station of its own which would be a blessing to the city people.

WORK OF THE CONGRESS.

"The Science Congress is now 21 years old" Prof. Saha told the interviewer "and it has done enormous work in educating public opinion in scientific matters and establishing contact between scientists from all parts of India."

"We think that if this country is to rise above petty considerations of communalism and provincialism" he continued "which divide the people and retards the progress of the country, it can only be done by greater dissemination of scientific knowledge. The Science Congress is the greatest organised force in the country in that respect."

Speaking of the work of the present session of the Congress he said that it had brought together physicists, chemists, biologists and zoologists from all parts of India who had tried to impress upon the people the value of science.

He pointed out that one of the important suggestions made by him in his presidential address related to the necessity of having an astronomical observatory in India. Except for a small astrophysical observatory in Kodaikanal in Madras there were no others of the type in India. Every civilized country had such observatories and even little Denmark possessed an astrophysical laboratory larger than that of India. He thought this country should have at least two such observatories.

He urged this because there were young scientists in the country like Dr. Kothare, Dr. R. C. Muzumdar and Mr. Chandrashekara who had made fine contributions to the science of astronomy and it was the duty of the Government and the country to provide them laboratories where they could continue their work.

ABSTRACT SCIENCE DOES NOT APPEAL.

Prof. Saha commented on the fact that abstract sciences did not appeal to our people who were inclined to look at everything from the utilitarian point of view. Even in this respect the country could do a lot.

He then spoke of the Museums in India. The museums in the country he said were mere places of entertainment rather than of education. "We ought to have more science museums" he added "We want museums like the German museums in Munich or Victoria or Albert museums in Kensington, London, which serve great education purposes.

"For instance if a man wants to know all about steam engines he will find in such museums all models of steam engines from Hero of Alexandria's tiny toy to the oldest steam turvines. This means that intelligent men can go round the place in the company of a competent curator and learn more about steam engines in a couple of hours than he can do by reading a book."

He pointed out that such museums were now being opened in all parts of the world and they had great educative value.

INCREASE USE OF RADIO

Prof. Saha also stressed the suggestion made by the President of the Physics section of the Congress to make increasing use of Radio for educating the masses.

"All municipalities should have their own transmitting stations," he said, "and they should organise lectures by competent people on subjects connected with science, education, sanitation and other useful things for the masses. These things can be done at a very little cost, and they will be most potent factors in doing away with the curse of illiteracy and ignorance.

"I sincerely hope," Prof. Shah said, "the Bombay Municipality will give a lead to the country by maintaining a transmitting station of its own. It will be a blessing to the city people."

The Science Congress, he said, would accomplish its greatest work if it succeeds in establishing the Academy of Science. Without the academy the scientific talent had no chance of showing itself in the country. Research students in India suffered from lack of encouragement and lack of funds to carry on their work. The professor knew of a brilliant Indian student in spectroscophy who had just returned from abroad and he coud find no employment and resources to carry on his work.

The establishment of the Academy meant large public and Government support. The Royal Society of London, he said received from £10000 to 100000 from the public of Great Britain and also generous contributions from Government. The funds were entrusted to the Society who distributed it among research scholars.

LADY DR.'S MUNIFICENCE.

CALCUTTA (By Mail).

How and why property worth about Rs. 2,00,000, representing the life savings of a woman doctor wa donated, was revealed yesterday when Raja Sir Manmathnath Roy Choudhuri of Santosh, President of the Bengal Council, opened the Sarojini Dutt surgical ward named after the donor at Chittaranjan Hospital. The property yields an average monthly income of Rs. 1,200. It was stated that since she was a medical student, Miss Dutt denied herself every pleasure to serve her patients, her only ambition being to mitigate their sufferings.

Another donation, from an anonymous donor, of Rs. 30,000 for the hospital, was also announced.

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ENTRIES FOR SATURDAY'S RACES

Fifteen Candidates In Danebury Handicap Of 6 Furlongs

The following are the entries for the Eleventh Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held on Saturday:

THE TANSA PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr A C Ardeshir's Hamiyah
Mr Sion F Nessim's Arab Queen
Mr Sion F Nessim's Tair al Iraq
Mr A A Ali bin Talib's Saifuldowla
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's Zozan
Mr H M Mahomed's Collector
Mr Sayid Mahomed's Vita
Mr D D Ghista's Bulbul Hazar
Mr M C Patel's Kabaila
Mr E D Pandole's Hamdi
Mr F B Burjorji's Zoolum
Mr Ahmed Vali's Misyer
Mr A R Taha's Bushbocs
Mr A C Ardeshir's Sarsam
Mr A C Ardeshir's Buick
Mr Arnold's Mumrih
Mr Aziz Mahomed's Layali
Mr Ali Haji Hassoun's Nickel
Mr Mahmood Beg Tabaqchali's Amir Akhlak
Haji Abdulla Mana and Mr D D Chavan's Murat

THE DANEBURY HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 8,000; second Rs. 2,500; and third Rs. 1,500. A handicap for horses in Class I.

Mr Shantidas Askuran's Einga
H H the Aga Khan's Costaki Pasha
Mr Diamond's Kum Bak
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Wall Street
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Douceuse
Hon. Sir H M Mehta's The Dawn Patrol
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Glenalmond.
Mr P B Avasia's La Fontaine
Mr Byramjee Rustomjee, Junior's Ootman
Mr Eve's Heritage
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Criss Cross.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jackdaw the Second
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Whoopee
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Argus
H H the Maharaja of Idar's Seaton Ross.

THE AGRA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,400; and third Rs. 600. A handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr S M Khemara's Watchmaker
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Muluk's Lucky Boy
Mr Haji Rajub's El Faras
Mr A Lookmanji's Darianoor
Mr M Dhalla's Riyado II
Mr P B Avasia's Pasha
Mr H Ahmed's Quarry
Mr L S Lalvani's Sumoom
Mr Byramjee Rustomjee Junior's Yawir Awar
Mr Syed bin Oomer's Shaiban
Mr Jassim Hamadi's Rushdi
Mr Eve's Funny Face
Mr Eve's Blue Funnel
Mr Eve's Anchor
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jai Bhawani II
Mr King's Black King
Mr N Rupchand's Tennyson
Mr J Tarachand's Nazam Bahadur
Messrs Hamid Jamoor and Diamond's Amij
Mr Mahmood Beg Tabaqchali's Hijran.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Messrs Diamond and R P Ebrahim's Young Bachelor
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Co Time
H H the Nawab of Bhopal's Inducement
Mr Roman's Dandy Brush
Mr Gem's Essexbrook
Mr P B Avasia's Financier
Mr Kelso's Arthur
Mr C Temooji's Sky Hawk
Mrs M Clarke's Miss Orkney
Mr Eve's Knockdon
Mr Eve's Superlative
Mr Eve's Rosette
H H the Maharaja of Idar's D'Artagnan
H H the Maharaja of Idar's Gift Horse
The Chief of Bajana's Greek Burn

THE AINTREE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Mr Shantidas Askuran's Dopatta
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Smart Aleck
Messrs A C Ardeshir and P D Bolton's Maid of Orleans
Messrs A C Ardeshir and P D Bolton's Heremia
Messrs J Reynolds and J T Rogers' Goolash
Mr A H Johnstone's Aliment
Mr C B Farrar's Pin Money
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Ibrani.
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Invercannie
The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Zorawar
Mr N Begmahomed's Almeida
Mrs John Yorke's Permarch
Hon. Sir H M Mehta's Ternlet
Mr F H Mehta's Thracian Prince
Mr C A Murad's Neddins
Mr M C Patel's Cavern
Mr P B Avasia's Glen Gowan
Mr P B Avasia's Dr. Strabismus
Mr Kelso's Flourish
Mr Habib H Mitha's Serviette
Mr A Rozario's Camille
Mr Eve's Safety Match
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Billy Button
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Berrydale.
Mr Roman's Turlogh
Mr J A Wadia's Picaro

THE PERTH PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles

Winner Rs. 8,000; second Rs. 2,500; and third Rs. 1,500. A handicap for all horses.

Mr Diamond's Galloping Major
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Shipshape
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Melesignes
Mr Kelso's Prince Khan
Mrs M Clarke's Recall
Mr Eve's Carnelian
Mr Gem's Chabootra

THE KINGSCLERE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000 and third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr W Evan's Neguac
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Staff Officer
Mr C B Farrar and the Raja of Nazarguni's Lovely One
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Sweetie
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's On Time
Major C M Stewart's Single Star
Mr Gem's Mountain Dancer
Mr Gem's Achieve
Mr K A Hilaly's Pobieda
Mr Kelso's Doreda
Mr Eve's Woven
Mr Eve's Hollywood Nights
Mr Eve's Grecian
Mr Eve's Eve
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rajpyari
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Former
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Inquisitor
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Raja
Maharaj Madan Singh's St Valour

ADDITIONAL RACE.

The following additional Race has been framed for the 11th Day Bombay Winter Meeting, 1934, Saturday, 13th January, 1934:—

Entry to close 10 a.m. on Tuesday, 9th Jan. 1934.

THE JANUARY PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500 and third Rs. 250.

Terms for Maiden Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1933, direct from the country of foaling, and that have not won a race since landing. W.A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Allowance —Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs

The All-India 15-Miles Cycle race was run on Sund ay. The photograph shows four of the successful competitors.

Humiliation To India And Her Government

Why Indo-Jap Agreement Should Be Signed In London, Asks Mr. B. Das

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

"The agony of protracted negotiations over the Indo-Japanese trade agreement has at last ended. My congratulations go to Great Britain for the part she played and to the Japanese Delegation for their astuteness and tenacity over every step in the course of this negotiation. Great Britain has dominated the negotiations throughout and Great Britain has triumphed through the provision that the Indo-Japanese Agreement must be signed in London and not in Delhi,"—says Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., in course of a statement to the "United Press."

NATIONAL HUMILIATION.

Continuing Mr. Das said:—

"Great Britain would no dare to offer such humiliation to Canada or South Africa. Why this humiliation to India and the Indian Government My sympathies go to Sir Joseph Bhore who deserves congratulations for the happy termination of the tresome negotiations. His humiliation in not being permitted to conclude the Treaty in India is our national humiliation and I would prefer to see all Indian Executive Councillors resigning over that issue. Sir Joseph Bhore's task has not een made lighter by the importunities of the millowners. There was fear at one stage that Sir Joseph Bhore had his ears only for the millowners and that the interests of the cotton growers would be sacrificed. That has not been done.

'The quota system is the best solution in modern aggressive industrialism. With the failure of gold as world currency the future trade and commerce must look to Trade Conventions whereby commercial relations of the two countries will e fixed by barter of commodities and not payments in gold. Therefore I welcome the Indo-Japanese commercial agreement and hope that England will follow suit. Lancashire need not hold secret conclaves with the millowners. She must be prepared to try Indian cotton or lose the Indian market.

It would be interesting for the Commerce Member to revise the Ottawa Pact by this new quota system as this would increase very much the exports of India."—United Press.

KATHIAWAR SPORTS CONTESTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAR, Jan. 7.

The Kathiawar Physical Culture League endeavours its best to popularise the significance of physical culture. Youths from Limbdi, Rajkjot, Botad and many places gathered at Bhavnagar to contest the various items i.e., 10 miles cycling, one mile race, long jump and high jump.

Girls also contested in skipping, 100 yds. khokho etc. The Kurukul of Songadh captured the majority of prizes. In ten miles cycling, Mr. Ramanlal Rajyagor came in 36 mts. and 52 seconds, and broke the previous records.

LUNATIC KILLS HIS COMPANION

Brutal Outrage In Mental Hospital

HYDERABAD (Sind) Jan. 8.

The local Mental Hospital was the scene of a very gruesome murder when one lunatic made a murderous assault on another lunatic with a hatchet and killed him outright. This is the second deadly assault during the last few months, the first having been perpetrated with an iron bar of a cell by another dangerous lunatic—United Press.

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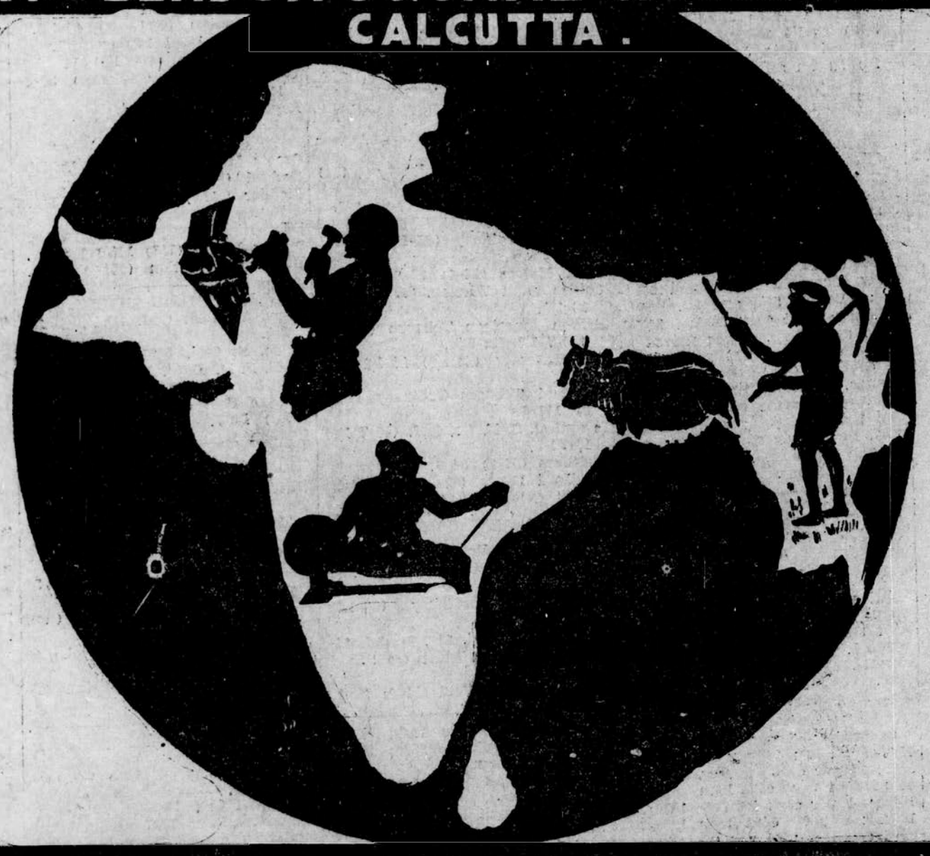

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Latest Commercial News.

CHEERFUL SENTIMENT IN COTTON

New York Cotton Prices 11 Points Up

DECLINING TENDENCY IN LONDON GOLD

Grains And Linseed Quite But Steady

Bombay, Jan. 8.

On Monday, the sterling-dollar and the sterling franc cross-rates moved within a narrow range with an undecided future trend

COTTON TRADERS AWAITING NEW INCENTIVE

General sentiment continued cheerful in the New York Cotton Market. Prices improved on renewed buying activity but later in the day Southern selling caused a slight setback. Traders are awaiting new incentive.

FURTHER DECLINE IN LONDON GOLD

London gold price declined further by 3 pence to-day but silver remained unchanged.

STEADY TONE IN GRAINS

Liverpool wheat and Chicago grain market ruled steady but business was restricted in the absence of fresh enquiry. Argentine still was quiet with small business.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN FIRM.

The 3-1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan continued firm and closed at £88-1/8.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934.)

New York January 8.

Previous closing	10.77
To-day's closing	10.85
Difference	+.08
To-day's closing	10.88
Difference	+.11
Broach Expectation	Rs. 195

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934.)

Liverpool, January 8.

Previous closing	5.37
To-day's opening	5.45
Difference	+.08
To-day's closing	5.49
Difference	+.12

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 8.

The general sentiment continued cheerful and the market gained further ground on renewed buying activity and foreign enquiry influenced by a better situation in the textile industry and the strength of other commodity markets. However uncertainty with regard to the monetary situation hampered operations to some extent with traders awaiting new incentive to spur them to greater speculative activity.

Trading in May commenced at 10.85 i.e., 8 points higher than the previous closing. Business was fairly active and prices improved on good speculative demand anl local buying actuated May touching 10.89. At this level by firmer Liverpool advices with March liquidation and some Southern selling pored down gains which brought prices down to 10.86 when the market steadied down to minor fluctuations.

The market finally closed at 10.88 with a rise of 11 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, January 8.

The following were the opening quotations:—

January 10.67|10.66.
March 10.69|10.65.
May (10.74) 10.86|10.8[illegible]

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, January 8.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American January (5.40) 5.50.
American March (5.39) 5.49.
Egyptian January (8.04) 8.22.
Egyptian March (7.90) 8.14.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 8. 11-0 P.M.

Broach A.|M. for April|May delivery was quoted at Rs. 195-8 at night when New York Cotton futures were reported to be about 10 points up.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, January. 8.

Previous closing	5.11 7/8
To-day's closing	5.07 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, January 8.

Previous closing	5.11 1/8
To-day's opening	5.11
To-day's closing	5.07 3/4
Difference	—.03 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, January 8.

Previous closing	83.15
To-day's opening	83.18
To-day's closing	83.53
Difference	+.38

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, January 8.

London exchange opened with the sterling-dollar at 5.11 and then fell to 5.10-1/2 continuing to decline further and finally closed at 5.07 3/4.

Franc opened at 83.18 and improved to 83.28 and closed at 83.53.

LONDON SILVER.

London, January 8.

China bought and India sold. The market was quiet.

	Last price	To-day's price.
Spot	19 1/8d.	19 1/8d.
Forward	19 3/16d	19 3/16d

LONDON GOLD.

London, January 8.

	Last price	To-day's price.
Gold price fine per oz.	£6|6|11	£6|6|8

BULLION.

London, January 8.

Influx (nil) nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Gold (£6|6|11) £6|6|8.
Silver (19 1/8d.) 19 1/8d.

DISCOUNTS.

London, January 8.

3 months (1 1/32 p.c.) 1 1/32 p.c.
4 months (1 3/32 p.c.) 1 3/3[illegible] p.c.
6 months (1 1/8 p.c.) 1 1/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES.

London, January 8. 3-30 P.M.

London on Bombay (1.6 1/16) 1.6 1/16.
Paris on Bombay (6.25) 6.28-1/2.
New York on Bombay (38.50) 48.50
Berlin on Bombay (1.02 1/2) 1.03 1/4.
London on Milan (62.06) 62.31.
London on Shanghai (1/4 3/32) 1/4.
London on Kobe (1-2 15/32) 1-2 7/16

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet at 52-1/4 for March 53-1/2 for May and 54-3/4 for July i.e., about 1/8 penny higher. Trading continued quiet in the absence of fresh enquiry but prices kept fairsteady.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, January 8.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 84-1/2, July 83-1/8 and September 84-1/4. Trading was fairly active on foreign demand and commission buying.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, January 8.

Chicago oats opened quiet with May at 37-1/8. Demand was rather poor and business was limited.

Chicago rye commenced trading in May at 48 and July at 49-3/4 but there was not much ing doing in the absence of enquiry.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, January 8.

Argentine Linseed opened steady but the absence of enquiry caused the market to remain practically steady throughout. February option at noon stood unchanged at 11.58.

LONDON MARKETS

London, January 8.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£226 1/8) £224 3/4 easy.
Lead (£10 7/8) 10 11/16 easy.
Iron (£65) £65.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/4 to £35 3/4) £34 3/4 to £35 1/4.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0|11 1/2) 0|11 1/2.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2.
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1/4) 1-10 1/4.

JUTE.

First Marks c.i.f. Continent New Crop Jan.|Feb. (£16 3/8) £16 1/8 paid and sellers.
Dundee Jan. (£17 3/4) £18 1/4.
Lightning Jan. (£16 1/2) £17.

RUBBER

Spot (4 9|32) 4 1/4 paid and value.
Jan.|Mar. (4 13|32) 4 3/8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan.|Feb. (£10-7/8) £10 7/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan.|Feb. (£10-11|16) £10 3/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Jan.|Feb. (£9-3|16) £9 1/4 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Jan.|Feb. (£8 11|16) £8 7/8 sellers.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, January 8.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 54, 54|3 and 57|0 for ready Mah and Fagun delivery. The market was comparatively quiet but later prices declined owing to the lack of demand however on better London advices the market partially recovered and closed steady at Rs. 34, 54|4 and 57.

Gold opened easy at Rs. 31|5|6, 31|6|6 and 31|7|3. Prices moved in a narrow range but subsequently declined on weaker Paris exchange. However there was some recovery on some banks buying and the market finally closed quiet but steady at Rs. 31|4|6, 31|-5|6 and 31|6|9 for ready, Mah and Fagun delivery.

JUTE SHARES SLIGHTLY EASY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Jutes opened firm but eased off slightly as day progressed. Coals kept steady with limited business passing. Teas were firm. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 per cent paper 71/6 small lot; 3½ per cent paper 83/8; 3½ per cent new loan 1947/50 95/4; 4 per cent loan 1943 101/4; 4 per cent loan 1934/37 100/11; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 99/6 small lot; 4½ per cent bonds 1934 101/4; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 105/5; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 114.

Banks:—Imperial Bank conty 312.

Railways:—Sara Serajganj 80 odd lot.

Cottons:—Dunbar ordy 115; Kesoram 3/10.

Coals:—Aldih 3/10; Amalgamated, 14/14 ex-div.; Bengal 245 small lot; Burrakur 15/3; East Indian 19; Equitable 22/2; Seebpore 17 premium.

Jutes:—Albion 266/8 small lots; Adamjee pref. 101/4; Anglo-India 350 small lot; Bally 157 small lot; Barnagore 144; Belvedere 357; Budge Budge 325 small lot; Champdany 133; Cheviot 216/8; Delta 347 ex-div.; Fort William 250/8; Gourepore 375 small lot; Hooghly 62; Howrah 52; Hukumchand 11/6; Kamarhatty 540; Kelvin 533 small lot; Lansdowne 142; National 22/7; Orient 209; Presidency 5/14 small lot; Naihati 395 small lot; New Central 377 small lot; New Central pref. 130/8; Nuddea 20/12; Standard 314 small lot; Union 415 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 9/3; Barrackpore electric 186 small lot; Bengal Telephone ordy New Issue 13/7; Bengal Telephone ordy old share 14/4; B. I. Corporation pref. 109/8; Bengal Paper 70/4; Port Shipping 12/4.

Sugar Shares.—Cawnpore 31/8 small lots; Champaran 23/8 small odd lot; Carew & Co. 16/14; Rohtas 10/4; Samastipore 13.

Teas:—Baradighi 52/8; Bishnauth 26/14; Dhelakhat 27; Hasimara 39/8; Hattikhira 21/6; Huldibari 28/10; Hantapara 503; New Terai 13/14; Killing Valley 17; Rajnagar 6; Tezpore 9.—A. P.

NEW ACCOUNT OPENS WELL ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Possibility Of Price Stabilisation In Cocoa

PROFIT-TAKING IN COMMODITIES

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

On the Stock Exchange the new account opened well and although French political apprehensions tended to moderate the early activity, the undertone continued very firm, Kaffirs especially hardening afresh at the close.

Speculators are still buying cocoa on the possibility of the price stabilisation between British and cocoa producing countries and the likelihood of the world prduction during this year 70,000 to 100,000 tons smaller than that of the last year and large business was again done.

Other commodities were mostly reactionary under profit-taking.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, January 8.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £88-1/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, January 8. (3-30 P.M.)

The Stock Exchange markets generally displayed renewed buying for the new account. The general tone very firm gilt-edges were very steady. Homerails were outstanding features.

The London exchange displayed brighter sentiment. The gilt-edged securities continued to be in good demand the 3-1/2 per cent Loan was quoted at £88 i.e., unchanged from the previous closing.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 3/8) £75 5/8.
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4) £102 3/8.
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109) £109 1/8.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 5/8) £112 3/4.
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101-5/8) £101 3/4.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111-3/8) £111 5/8.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol. 11 1/8) dol. 11 1/8.
International Holding (dol. 1 5/8) dol. 1 7/8.
Hydro|Electric (dol 6) dol. 6 1/8.
Electric Musical Insurance 18-1 1/2) 18-9.
Princhin John (34) 34.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (33-4 1/2) 33-4 1/2.
Woolsworth New Ordinary (94) 95|9.
Swadeshi Match "B" (9-9) 9-9.
Dunlop Rubber (43-7 1/2) 43-4 1/2
Uniliver Ordinary (26-1 1/2) 26-1 1/2.
Ford Motors (23-6) 23-6.
Cables and Wireless "B" (10 3/8) 10 1/4.
British American Tobacco (116-3) 115-7 1/2 Ex-Div.
Cameras "A" (£8 5/8) £8 1/2 Ex-Div.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (111-6) 111-6.
P. and O. S. N. Co. Def. (19-7 1/2) 19-7 1/2.
Distillers (83-9) 84-0.
Bradford Dyers (17-3) 17-3.
British Celanese (14-3) 14-3.
J. and P. Coats Ordinary (64-9) 65-0.
Courtaulds Ordinary (45|3) 45|0.
Fine Cotton Spinners (15|6) 15|6. 9|6.
Vickers Ltd. Ordinary (9|4 1/2) 9|4 1/2.
Inter. Nickel (dol. 21 1/8) dol. 21-Bengal Iron and Steel (5) 5. 1/8.
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109.

INDIAN LOANS

London, January 8. (3-30 P.M.)

3 per cent Indian Stock (£75 1/4) £75 1/4.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (87-3/4) £88.
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£108 1/4) £108 1/2.
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£108 3/4) £108 3/4.
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948|53 (£103 1/2) 103 3/4.
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954|59 (£1 5/8 p.c. dis.) £1-5/8 p.c. dis.
5 per cent Indian 1942|47 (£109-3/4) £109 3/4.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-65 (£108 1/4) £108 1/4.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (33|1 1/2) 33-1 1/2.
Doran Tea (62|6) 62|6.
Empire of India and Ceylon (40) 40.

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£9) £9.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo|Dutch Rubber (19|9) 20|0.
Gula Kelampong (17|6) 17|6.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (27|6) 27|6.

MINING SHARES.

Nundydroog (63|6) 64|0.
Burma Corporation (13-1-1/2) 13-1-1/2.
Rio Tintos (£19 1/4) £19 1/4.
East Rand Proprietary (42) 40|6 Ex-Div.
Rand Mines (118|9) 115-0 Ex-Div.

OIL SHARES.

Venezeula (34|4 1/2) 34|4 1/2.
Anglo|Persian (48|1 1/2) 48-1/2.
Burma Oil (88-1 1/2) 88-1 1/2.
Mexican Eagle (11-4 1/2) 11-4 1/2.
Shell Transport (51-10 1/2) 51-10 1/2.
Royal Dutch (£22) £21 3/4.

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (193|9) 186|3 Ex-Div.
Geduld (133|9) 133|9 Ex-Div.
Modder (New) (66|10 1/2) 65|0 Ex. Div.
Sub. Nigel (192|6) 187|6 Ex-Div.
Spring Mines (115) 110|0 Ex-Div.
Union Corporation (101|3) 101|3.

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western Ord. (£54 3/4) £55 3/4.
L. M. S. Ord. (£25 1/2) £26 3/8.
L. N. E. R. Defd. (£9 7/8) £10 1/8.
Southern Defds. (£19 1/2) £20.
London Pass 5 per Stock (£126 1/2) £127.
London Board "C" Stock (£83) £83.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, January 8.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motors (34 1/2) dol. 34 1/4.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 14 1/4) dol. 14.
U. S. Steel (Common) (dol. 46 3/8) dol. 47.
U. S. Steel (Preference) (unquoted) unquoted.

RECORD NET PROFITS BY WOOLWORTHS

LOWPRICED STORES RAISE DIVIDEND TO 80 PER CENT

5 Shillings Shares Quoted At 96

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Record net profits over 4-1/2 millions were made in 1933 by Messrs Woolworths and Co., in their 500 lowpriced stores dotted over Britain and Ireland.

The year's divident has been raised from 70 to 80 per cent. 5 shilling shares issued at 40 in 1931 are now quoted at 96.

FEDERATION STILL OUT OF SIGHT

(Continued from page 1.)

such an attempt at this critical time will be a disaster. It is sure to weaken the favourable impressions produced in England by the unity of the Indian delegation. I would go so far as to say that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and co-adjutors should not proceed to call the conference unless they are absolutely certain.

1. That it would be a conference of all important political parties;

2. that it would be presided over by a person of great political influence in England, like, for instance, His Highness the Aga Khan or Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru;

3. that it would lead to unity of views on the White Paper and not to greater diversities.

I am anxious that the excellent work which the Indian delegation did in England should not be destroyed by infractuous or ill-judged attempts at unity in this country.

PERIOD OF TWO YEARS

"I will frankly confess that what frightens me is the time table as I saw it envisaged in London. On an optimistic estimate I see no possibility of the provincial legislatures functioning before the commencement of 1936. The Report of the Committee would be signed at the earliest, in or about Easter. The subsequent stages of its presentation to and discussion by Parliament may occupy a few months, and the time when the Bill would be presented to Parliament so far as I can see, will not be earlier than next autumn but may be later. Again on an optimistic estimate the Bill will not be passed before the spring or summer session of Parliament in 1935 and the elections for the Provincial legislatures for India will take place, at the earliest, in the autumn of 1935 and the machinery will begin to work in the provinces early in 1936. As regards Federation nobody in authority could vouchsafe a date though an amatuerish opinion exists in London that it should not take more than a year after the provincial arrangements are in operations.

DEFECTIVE PUBLICITY

One of the questions which I put to the members of the Committee in private talks was: "How do His Majesty's Government propose to keep Indian interest alive during this long period? Government's publicity has been scandalously defective so far, apart from many causes like economic distress, unemployment etc., in India, which lead to apathy towards constitutional experiments 7000 miles away, it would be difficult to keep alive the interest of Indian people in what is happening in England. Unless this is done it may so happen that by the time the Bill is through and action is taken on it, indifference and apathy in alliance of economic distress in this country, may overwhelm the success of the new experiment if it is a generous advance on the existing conditions. I therefore, pleaded that simultaneously with the progress of the constitutional inquiry active steps should be taken by the Government here in alliance with public men, to relieve, as rapidly as possible, the economic distress and industrial depression which have overtaken the country so that in the event of an acceptable scheme of reforms emerging from these endeavours, it might find a suitable atmosphere for its working.

HIS HOPES.

As regards the prospects of the White Paper I believe it is likely that substantially it will be supported though it is possible that in some matters, which I need not detail here, it may receive a modification. But I am revealing no secret when I say that when the Bill is before the House of Commons and attacks levelled against it from several quarters, a small group in the House of Commons, in all probability, may attack it by asking Government the question:

"Are there any strong political groups who would be prepared to work the new constitution, and could such groups convey the assurance to Parliament that, if the scheme of reforms was made generous enough, it would ensure peace and tranquility in India"?

If those two conditions exist this group in Parliament will advice the Government to go far beyond the White Paper to ensure peace and contentment in India. In other words, a school of political thought is growing in London which will be prepared to go beyond the White Paper provided that peace and tranquility in the country and a beneficient working of the reforms were promised by a union of men or group, able, by threir individual or united action to "deliver the goods."

ENGLISH SYMPATHISERS)

It is my firm opinion that the House of Commons may be persuaded to go beyond the White Paper if it can be assured that the best minds in India would be working on a satisfactory scheme of reforms and not devising new methods of upsetting law and order. It would be wise for us to take note and respond to this growing sentiment in London, which is likely to increase as time advances. I do not like to disclose the names of the persons, who take such a view on the Indian constitutional question, but I am convinced that Indian constitutional scheme will be judged by this group on the main basis of its capacity to produce peace and tranquility in th country and willingness of real leaders and pnblic opinion in this country to respond to the effort.

TRIBUTES TO COLLEAGUES.

I am glad I was able to stay to tie up loose ends, to establish private contacts and carry on discussions on questions which are hurried through, during the formal session of the Committee. Having set my hand to this experiment three years ago, I thought it wise to pursue it to the last stage, without optimism or pessimism. In my humble way I did my best to represent the Indian case as I knew it. I must here pay a well deserved tribute to the good sense of my colleagues of the Indian Delegation and the forbearance and unity with which they acted as one body. His Highness the Aga Khan's co-operation was most valuable."

NO NEED FOR NEW BUREAUCRACY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The new British sugar policy is suggested by Lord Olivier in an article the "The Times." The article proposes a National Board to buy at one fixed remunerative price all sugar produced at home, at another fixed remunerative price all Empire sugar and buy the balance of requirements from foreign sources at the open market price and sell the sugar at the average of these three prices.

"The Times" leader says it is unnecessary to impose a new bureaucracy upon the British sugar industry which is already organised so as to comprise the producers, refiners and distributors. The quantities sugar bought must clearly be related to the prospective demand and a levy on imported sugar might well replace the present subsidy and be used to reduce the cost of British sugar to the purchasing organisation.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON. Jan. 8.

Sydney.—New South Wales continuing their unfinished innings were all our for 273 (Kippax 128 Wall 4 for 68.)

South Australia made 177 in their first innings (Ryan 56).

New South Wales going in on their second venture had made 11 for no loss at the close.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Large Offerings Of Gold

We have received the following weekly report from Messrs Samuel Montagu and Co., London dated Dec. 20:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £190,638,373 on the 13th instant, showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

During the week under review, the Bank of England announced the purchase of £85,209 in bar gold

In the open market offerings of gold were again on a large scale. Demand was keen, but at the same time was very much less general than of late, possibly owing to the approach of the New Year.

With regard to purchases of gold by the United States of America, it was reported during the week that in addition to the dol. 50,000,000 originally set aside, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had allotted a further dol. 25,000,000 for the purpose; a part of the latter is said to have been already used. Of the original dol. 50,000,000, the amount expended on the purchase of domestic gold is said to have been dol. 15,000,000, it would appear therefore, that something in excess of dol. 35,000,000 has been spent in acquiring gold abroad.

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

	per fine ounce.	Equivalent value of £ Sterling.
Dec. 14th	126s/1d.	13s./5 71d.
„ 15th	126s/7d.	13s/5 07d.
„ 16th	126s 4d.	13s 5 39d
„ 18th	126s 9d.	13s/4.86d
„ 19th	126s/9d.	13s/4 86d
„ 20th	126s 9d	13s/4 86d
Average	126s/6.50d	13s/5.12d.

IN NEW YORK.

	per fine ounce. Dol.
Dec. 14th	34.01.
„ 15th	34.01.
„ 16th	34.01.
„ 18th	34.06.
„ 19th	34.06.
„ 20th	34.06.
Average.	34.03d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 11tn instant to mid-day on the 18th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Netherlands	389,406
France	215,279
Switzerland	15,160
U. S. A.	495,521
Peru	9,647
Iraq	5,379
Panama (including Canal Zone)	10,681
British South Africa	1,746,798
British India	357,822
British Malaya	65,673
Australia	232.153
New Zealand	30,336
Canada	480,668
Other countries	11,916
	4,065,539

EXPORTS.

	£
Netherlands	6,806
France	94,550
Switzerland	45,935
Mexico	32,000
Other countries	408
	179,699

The s.s. "Chitral" which sailed from Bombay on the 16th instant carries gold to the value of about £641,000, of which £592,000 is consigned to London and £49,000 to Amsterdam.

SILVER.

The market has been rather quiet during the past week, but a very steady tone has been maintained. China continued to give support, offsetting re-selling by the Indian Bazaars and moderate offerings on Continental account.

America was a buyer during the early part of the week, but later was more disposed to offer, without however showing any tendency to press sales.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 11th instant, to mid-day on the 18th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Netherlands	37,277
Germany	17,403
Belgium	2,456
France	8,394
Japan	17,235
British West Africa	7,498
Australia	19,907
Irish Free State	3,200
Other countries	1,641
	115,005

EXPORTS.

	£
Germany	3.755
Belgium	206,990
French Possessions in India	8,503
Syria	9,019
Persia	3.274
U. S. A	46.000
Straits Settlements	1,545
Other countries	5,329
	284,412

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

(Bar Silver per oz. Std.)

	Cash de-livery.	Two Months' delivery.
Dec. 14th	18.5 8d.	18.11/16d.
„ 15th	18.11 16d.	18.3/4d.
„ 16th	18.5 8d.	18.5/8d.
„ 18th	18 5/8d.	18.11/16d.
„ 19th	18 5/8d	18 11/16d
„ 20th	18.9/16d.	18.5/8d.
Average.	18 625d.	18.677d.

IN NEW YORK.

	(per ounce 999 fine)
Dec 13th	43.1/8 cents.
„ 14th	43 3,8 „
„ 15th	43.1/2 „
„ 16th	43.5/8 „
„ 18th	43.7 8 „
„ 19th	45.3/4 „

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 14th instant to the 20th instant was dol. 5.17. and the lowest dol. 5 03 1/2

The stocks in Shanghai on the 16th instant consisted of about 156,500,000 ounces in sycee, 315,000,000 dollars and 19,880 silver bars as compared with abou 157,800,000 ounces in sycee, 315,000,000 dollars and 9,200 silver bars on the 9th instant.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 6.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	6 1/4
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	13
Amer Forn. Power Com.	8
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	36
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	17
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	29
Consolidated Gas	36 1/2
Columbia Gas	11 1/4
American Tel. & Tel.	109
Western Union Telg.	54 3/4
Radio Corp.	7
Chesapeake & Ohio	40
New York Central	32
Baltimore & Ohio R R	23 1/4
Erie R. R.	14 1/4
Pennsylvania R R.	30
Union Pacific R R.	112
National Dairy	13
Hiram Walker	54 1/2
Distillers Seagram	23
Bethelehem Steel	35
United States Steel	46 1/2
American Smelting	42 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	21 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	14
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	33 1/2
International Harvestor	39
General Motors	34 1/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	19 1/4
Goodyear Tyre	34
Mid Con Petroleum	12
Standard Oil of N. J.	44 1/2
Socony	15 1/2
American Radiator	14
Relvinator	12
Alaska Juneau	22
Chase Bank	21 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	380
National City Bank	22 1/4

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Jan. 8.

T. T. on London.—

Previous Closing	1.4 1/16
To-day's Opening	1.4 1/16
To-day's Closing	1.4 1/16

Tone:—Quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 8.

B. C. RATE.—
T T and D D 1/6

LONDON.—
Banks selling T T & D D 1/6 1/32.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 to 15 Feb.
Banks selling T T 1/6 Feb-March.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32 Ready.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/3 3/16 Jan.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 Feb-March.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 263 Nominal.
Banks selling T T 261 Nominal.
Banks buying T T 259 Nominal.

PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 623 Nominal.
Banks buying D D 633 Nominal.

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 60 1/2 Nominal.

JAPAN.—
Banks selling T T 89 1/2
Banks buying 60 Days 79 1/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 99 3/4.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 90.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 60 1/4.

BERLIN.—
Banks selling D D 102

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.11 1/2 6th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/16 8th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/2 8th inst.
London/Paris 83.12 6th inst.
London/Belgium 23.44 6th inst.
London/Switzerland 16 81 6th inst.
London/Italy 62.06 6th inst.
London/Berlin 13.70 6th inst.
London/Holland 8 10 1/2 6th inst.
London/Stockholm 19 39 6th inst.
London/New York 5.11 6th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Steady.
Gold £6-7-6 5th inst £6-6-11 6th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 1/8 5th inst. 19 1/8 6th inst
Silver London Forward 19 3/16 5th inst. 19 3/16 6th inst.
Silver New York Ready 44 1/4 5th inst. 44 5/16 6th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1 1/16 p.c 5th inst. 1 1/16 p.c. 6th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1,8 p.c. 5th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 6th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c. 3 Mos 2 1/4 p.c 6 Mos 2 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by favourable conditions in dry goods trade and foreign buying. There was increased short covering which selling was scattered. Mills are buying freely and basis are firm.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

The market opened at a rise of 9 points but declined 6 points from the opening level on scattered liquidation and prices reached the low level of the day during the first half an hour. At this level there was increased trade and foreign buying which in conjunction with short covering resulted in a rise of 10 points from the lowest level. The market closed at about the highest level of the day at a net rise of 12 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points to 10.75 c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 7 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 point to 10.50 c.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

A better tone was reflected by a broadening demand after the holidays. Southern offerings were light but the realising which was encountered as prices approached the ten and three quarter cent level for May, became heavier following the President's message

This message, dealing only generally with recovery measures has probably disappointed some recent buyers. However trade buying absorbed offerings with no indications of some increased pressure on spots from the South. With the Budget's reception generally constructed as favourable, the Market latterly rallied with covering and replacement purchasing.

The Indo-Japanese Agreement is believed likely to react rather unfavourably on exports to Japan but it is not generally considered as a prime factor from a long range Market viewpoint.

The Weather since Christmas has been more favourable for coming crop possibilities, although deficiency of subsoil moisture is reported in parts of Texas.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (12 p.m.)	10.78+.13
N. Y. May Lowest (10.29 a.m.)	10.68+.03
Liverpool May Highest (11-15 a.m.)	5.38
Liverpool May Lowest (10-15 a.m.)	5.36

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

New York: Scattered coverings.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as follows:—

"Although spending by Washington of borrowed money on gigantic scale is extremely debatable in its immediate and necessarily stimulating effect, generally thought nonetheless that creation several billion dollars new debt eligible as security for currency must later assist price rise and more active industry."

Messrs Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable from New York:—

New York.—Market affected favourably by dry goods trade improving, proposal restrict ginning.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Trade chief buyers. Selling scattered

Tone:—Firm.

New York.—Believe considerable volume price fixing farmers option cotton daily with trade persistant buyers. Cotton goods market active and strong

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

F. P. Bales.	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 6-1-34	5690000	6042000
Receipts Yesterday 6-1-34	9000	19000
Exports to date 6-1-34	4343000	4396000
Stock at Ports 5-1-34	4076000	4767000
Stock Interior Towns 5-1-34	2161000	2169000
Stock Liverpool 5-1-34	1007000	861000
Visible Supply 5-1-34	9115000	9583000
Quantity in Sight 5-1-34	9035000	9266000
Quantity out of Sight 5-1-34	6455000	6487000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 8.

The local Silver market opened steady to-day with a scattered buying, but later on prices ruled quiet on Shanghai closing advices being unchanged. There was absence of any buying. January delivery opened at Rs 54/6 and declined to Rs. 54/3. The Gold market was steady with a slightly improved demand. March settlement after opening at Rs. 31/6/3 declined to Rs 31/6, but later prices improved to Rs. 31/6/6. The tone of the market was steady.

Ready Silver	54	3	0
January Settlement	54	3	0
February Settlement	54	8	0
Ready Gold	31	5	9
February Settlement	31	6	6
March Settlement	31	7	9

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Jan. 6.

Spot Silver	44c—.14c.
January	44.35+.13
March	44.80+.93

Tone:—Steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

On Saturday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point to unchanged. There was some hedge selling and profit-taking which was met by further Continental and Bombay buying. Later on the market was steady with firmness of Egyptian cotton and scattered price fixing by trade interests. The market closed at unchanged prices. Middling American spot cotton prices improved by 2 points to 5.66d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

Indian cotton prices closed unchanged with January 4.61, March 4.56 and April 4.59.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Sakel Egyptian futures ruled fairly steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices improved by 10 points to 8.38. Uppers also fared well and closed at a rise of 6 to 3 points. Spot cotton gained 7 points at 6.45c.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady. Saidis closed at a rise of 10 to 3 points while Ashmouni futures were irregular and closed 2 points higher to 3 points lower.

GOOD SPOT DEMAND.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state: Improved spot demand particularly for high grades following the poor quality and smaller crop of Sakel Egyptian, coupled with renewed activity in textiles consequent upon recent restriction over American output, caused renewed buying. It must also be remembered that from now on the contract market will be vulnerable and there is likely to be a scarcity of contracts owing to farmers having largely availed themselves of Government loans and placed their unhedged holdings with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Political circles forcast after the passage of the American Budget estimates President Roosevelt may make another move in International economic and monetary problems probably next month. It is pointed out that the processing tax so far has deprived American Exporters of the advant tage of the cheaper dollar, but the readjustment between raw and manufactured goods, prices may hereafter allow some benefit to exporters and the renunciation of the London Tariff truce will also necessitate fresh negotiations over tariffs.

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

The local Stock Exchange remained closed to-day on account of "Ramzan" (21st. day)

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES

Figures For July

The Department of Commercial Intelligence and statistics India, in its monthly report state that during the month of July, 1933, 73 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of over Rs. 2,16 lakhs, as against 78 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 2,06 lakhs, in the preceding month and 110 companies with Rs. 1,55 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bombay accounted for 12 companies with an authorised capital of about Rs. 85 lakhs. The largest flotation in July was Ahmed Abdul Karim Bros., Bombay, with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs.

Twenty-two companies, limited by shares, with an authorised capital of about Rs. 61 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation during the month of July, 1933. Seven companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 17 lakhs, that were in liquidation before 1st July, 1933, were finally dissolved during this month.

There was a net increase of Rs. 29 lakhs in the authorised capital of the existing joint stock companies in India in the month of July, 1933.

...SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION....

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 25/1; Lowest Rs. 25/-/3; Closing Rs. 25/2/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 23/12; Highest Rs. 23/13; Lowest Rs. 23/11/3; Closing Rs. 23/12/6.

DO YOU DO THESE ?

If you can:

Laugh easily, sit still without fidgeting, and, when late at the theatre, push past people to your seat, there is nothing wrong with your nerves.

But if you:—

Want to shout at the top of your voice or behave "cynically" in the presence of women—

You should see a doctor, says the Russian paper "Segodnya."

A Maulavibazar message states:—Sjt. Kausik Ranjan De, Jatindra Kumar Deb, Pulin Pehari Pal, Jagajjiban Gupta and Akshay Kumar Chowdhury, arrested in connection with the Bhanubil no-rent campaign have been discharged unconditionally.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 8.

In sympathy with a rise of 12 points in New York Cotton futures, the local cotton market opened steady to-day at Rs. 195 for Broach A-M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 196/8 on general buying and short covering. This was the highest level of the day as later prices gave way under heavy selling by a "Bear operator". Buyers suddenly withdrew their support and prices declined to Rs. 193/12. At this level the market was quiet but steady with a limited business. There was decided change in the general sentiment to-day and operators are inclined to await developments in American Cotton market. Later on the market ruled steady with a limited demand and Broach A-M was quoted to Rs. 194/4.

The local forward cotton market closed to-day at 3 p.m. it being the 21st day of "Ramzan".

Closing quotations were as under:—

Broach A-M.	194/4
Oomra D-J.	175/12
Oomra March	175/12
Bengal D-J.	140/4
Bengal March	144/12

COTTON TENDERS.

	Bombay, Jan. 8. To-day	Total.
Bengal D-J	1,000	12,900
Oomra D-J.	—	8,900

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Jan. 8. Old	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	153
Bengal Fine	...	150
Bengal F.G	...	145
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	150
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	...	145
Wardha-Hingt Fine	170	191
Nagpur Savner Fine	170	191
Yeotmal Fine	167	184
Arvi Fine	167	185
Ellichpur Fine	167	185
Amraoti-Berar Fine	167	179
Khamgaon Fine	167	179
Mulkapur Fine	163	174
Khandesh Fine	160	171
Muthia F.G.	150	...
Jalna/Sailu F.G	163	171
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	165	182
Broach Fine	180	...
Punjab/American	...	203
Punjab/American mix	...	196
Cambodia	240	...
Miraj/Sangli	160	...
Compta Good	175	...
Busoga	315	...
Kampala	320	...
Manza	...	295

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	6-1-34	This year.
Khnedesh	2,313	78,665
Central India	2,066	38,821
Barsi and Nagar	1,012	53,009
Hyderabad-Gaorani	796	13,908
Berar	1,459	116,376
Central Provinces	349	25,335
Total Oomras	8,025	336,108
Dholera	101	6,022
N.-W. Provinces	98	4,227
Rajputana	250	6,341
Sind-Punjab	763	40,329
Broach	5	10,390
Coompta & Dharwar	...	7,224
Westerns-Northerns	...	3,152
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	6	4,935
Persian	4	493
American	129	14,319
Egyptian & African	943	44,775
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	24
Total	10.584	468.339

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 4th January.

In full-pressed Bales.

	6-1-34	This year.
Europe	2.394	135,317
Japan & China	...	78,460
Coast Ports	...	7,192
Up-country by Rail	...	42.403
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	7.407
Total	2.394	270,779

M. G. Bengal U. P. Sup. 148; Fine 145; F.G. 142; Good 138.

M. G. Panjab Sup. 148; Fine 145; F.G. 142; Good 138.

M. G. Rajputana Sup. 148; Fine 145; F.G. 142; Good 138.

M. G. Oomra No. 3 Extra Spr-fine 179; Sup. 176; Fine 174; F.G. 171.

M. G. C. P. No. 1 Extra Spr-fine 191; Sup. 188; Fine 186; F.G. 183.

M. G. C.P. No 2 Extra Spr-fine 185; Sup. 182; Fine 180; F.G. 177.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 8th January 1934.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

(B.T.)	VAIDAS. April-May 1934
10-30	Rs. 196/8
12-30	Rs. 193/12
2-30	Settlement Rs. 194
4-30	Rs. 194/8
5-30	Rs. 195
	April-May
Highest	190/12
Lowest	193/12

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—March 27 May 5 July —7.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A-May 195—Liverpool May 5.41 Rs. 40 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A-May 195—New York May 10.77 Rs. 39 at Cross Rates 5.11 7/8.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Broach A-May Op. 192 1/2; Highest 195 1/2; Lowest 192 1/2; Closing 195.

Oomra D-J. Op. 172 1/4; Highest 177; Lowest 171 3/4; Closing 176.

Oomra March Op. 173 1/4; Highest 177; Lowest 172 1/4; Closing 176 1/4.

Bengal D-J. Op. 137 3/4; Highest 141 1/2; Lowest 137 1/2; Closing 141 1/2

Bengal March Op. 141 3/4; Highest 145 3/4; Lowest 141 1/2; Closing 145 3/4.

GROUNDNUT CROP ESTIMATE

655,000 Tons

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Final Memorandum on the Groundnut Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Indian States, for the Season 1933-34:—

On an average of the five years ending 1931 32 the area under Groundnut in the territory included in this forecast has represented some 21.9 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Groundnut Crop sown in June-July 1933.

(Estimates up to 10th December 1933.)

	Acres
British Districts	1,161,000
Indian States	97,000
Total	1,258,000

So far as the British Districts are concerned the area shows a fall of 2.8 per cent. below the finally revised area of the last year but a rise of 65.3 per cent. over the average actual area during the preceding ten years. In the case of Indian States, however, the figure is 83.6 per cent. below that of the last year due to the insufficient data from States which are now under the direct control of the Government of India. The total figures that we have now for the British Territory and States taken together are 29.5 per cent. below the revised area of the last year but 61.7 per cent. over the average actual area during the preceding decade.

SEASON

In Gujarat, the crop is being harvested and is reported to have done well on the whole except in the Ahmedabad District where pod-formation suffered due to soil setting hard on account of heavy rains of September and hence the yield may be reduced. In the Deccan, the harvesting of the crop is either in progress or already finished. The crop suffering in the South Deccan it was ed in the North Deccan due to excessive September rains while affected by drought in July-August. These factors may bring about a reduction in yield to a varying extent although the crop in Khandesh and in the Satara District which are the principal centres of cultivation in the Division has done fairly well on the whole. In the Karnatak, the crop in the West has done well but that in the Tast has suffered due to deficiency of the rains of the season. The crop is being harvested although the recent rains have hindered the operation and may also prejudicially affect the quality of the produce in places.

OUTTURN

Translating the above seasonal conditions in percentage outturn of the normal it may be stated that the crop in Gujarat is expected to yield between 85 and 90 per cent. of the normal except in the Ahmedabad District where the yield is likely to be much reduced viz., it may come to only about 55 per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan, the crop may yield between 80 and 95 per cent of the normal except the small crop in the Nasik and Ahmednagar Districts which may return only about 70 per cent. of the normal. The crop in the Karnatak is expected to return between 70 and 80 per cent. of the normal.

The total estimated outturn works out as noted below:—

	Tons
British Districts	587,000
Indian States	68,000
Total	655,000

which for the British Districts means a rise of 1.5 and 70 4 per cent. over the estimated outturn of the actual area of the last year and the average outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years. But taken for the British Districts and the in complete data of Indian States combined the figures show a fall of 12.8 per cent. below the previous year and a rise of 67 4 per cent. over the decennial average.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 227/8 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 18.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 53 per ton.

COTTON SITUATION

Acreage In U. S. A. To Be Reduced

PURCHASES ADVISABLE

Strong Position Of Local Cotton

Bombay, Jan. 4.

The appeal of a clean slate is almost universal. And this year, possibly less than ever, is lamented the passing of an old year. For 1933 held little that is worth remembering beyond the installation of a President of the United States who, recognising that the old policy of *laissez faire* was a relic of an age when problems were less urgent, had the courage to embark on a policy that was positive, state Messrs. Langley & Co.

"Much more than was the case a year ago the roots of the problem have now been recognised. The London Economic Conference failed because it was premature. America needed more time for her own domestic problems. But the London Conference was nevertheless the first recognition of the existence of one world problem rather than many individual and nationalistic problems. The time for international co-operation may come in 1934.

INCREASING EMPLOYMENT.

Meanwhile, not the least of encouraging factors is the increase in employment figures shown by most countries. It is too early yet to say whether 1933 marked the low point in the chaos we know as the greatest of all world depressions but there has never yet been a depression from which there was no recovery and it might well be that at long last the pendulum is beginning to swing. No gun is fired to mark the end of a depression. Just when and where the first change for the better takes place it is impossible to say. But we greet 1934 on the side of the optimists.

Yesterday Mr. Roosevelt addressed Congress. As Mr. George Bernard Shaw once meant to say—he is often more effective when slightly misquoted—America elects Presidents to govern the country and a Congress to prevent their doing so. Congress is a difficult body to handle but it is unlikely that the Congress, which in the midst of the banking crisis of nine months ago, clamoured for the President to tear the constitution to shreads and do exactly as he liked will now cause him undue trouble. Because memories are short, there is now more opposition but on major issues the President is still backed by the people.

In cotton, it is the wrong time of the year to look for spectacular fluctuations. But the ten cents level appears to have been well established as a foundation and, taken in conjunction with the present value of the dollar, is a reasonable level from which to start the acreage campaign for the new season. That the acreage campaign will be carried through to a successful conclusion we have no doubt. It is too much a fundamental part of the recovery plan to be allowed to drift. And, later in the year, with a smaller supply in prospect there is ample room for the advance desired by the American Administration.

When the smaller acreage is assured it will be discounted in the price. It must be anticipated.

In quiet markets we advise purchases both in New York and the more distant positions in Liverpool.

The Bombay market began the New Year with a sharp recovery, the reasons for which it is not difficult to find. Last week with Broach at 180 traders were almost without hope of a recovery. Almost every possible bearish factor had been faced. Even the news concerning the Indo-Japanese negotiations was at its blackest. Nothing could have made it worse than the actual withdrawal of the Japanese delegates. And all these factors were in the price. The market was sold out.

The appreciably widened parity attracted better enquiry from Europe and coincidentally came better news from Japan. The recovery was the result and was, in our opinion, more justified than the decline, which, as we pointed out in our last report, was greatly adding to the strength of the technical position.

On to-day's Broach straddle difference of Rs. 40 with Liverpool, Indian cotton is still very cheap. A year ago the difference was Rs. 19.

Now that the Indo-Japanese negotiations have been successfully concluded we cannot see any reason for the anticipation of other than a good demand from the Far East particularly for Oomras and Bengals which, in spite of Broach being cheap, are quoted at discounts of respectively 23½ and 56 rupees.

With the return of Japan to the market it is not unlikely that enquiry from other countries also will broaden as, for the last month of the old year, with free crop movement and no offtake to the Far East there was little to encourage spinners to buy other than immediate requirements.

After a long period of depressing news it is no unusual circumstance to find a market sold out. We have for some time stressed the opinion that more than a normal amount of cotton, both old and new crop, is hedged in Bombay. It might be that against a broader export demand here some shippers will prefer to buy in Liverpool but eventually the Bombay market must feel the benefit of the better spot offtake.

In easier markets we advise purchases."

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1934

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

Why Peerage Was Not Awarded To Aga Khan & Sapru

THREAT TO M. DALLMIER

Prime Minister's Office Denies Report

PARIS, Jan. 8.

The Prime Minister's office now denies the report that M. Chautemps demanded the resignation of M. Dallmier.—Reuter's Special.

A Paris message dated January 6 stated:

"Either you resign or the whole Cabinet resigns," Premier Chautemps is reported to have told M. Dalimier, His Minister of Colonies, in connection with the Bayonne Credit Municipal fraudulent bonds which have been considered as the gravest politico-financial sensation since the Panama affair half a century ago.

Over 6,000,000 sterling are now believed to be involved.

FRENCH MAYOR ARRESTED

Charged With Theft And Forgeries

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Jan. 7.

M. Garat, Deputy, and Mayor of Bayonne been arrested in connection with fraudulent bonds.

Garat has been confined in the municipal prison charged with theft, forgeries, fraudulent appropriation of public documents and funds, swindling or complicity therein, abuse of confidence and receiving stolen goods.

Garat replied "I was victim of a crook like many others."

It is reported that Stavisky has been seen at Chamonix.

AMBEDKAR ON WHITE PAPER

Accept Proposals And Ask For More, Says Depressed Class Leader

Support to the move to convene an all parties Conftrence in Bombay for the purpose of urging modifications in the White Paper was given(by Dr B. R. Ambedkar when interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative on his arrival in Bombay from London by M. V. Victoria on Monday morning.

"I would however wish to know' he said "if those who propose to hold such a Conference are really serious about their objections to the White Paper proposals."

Dr. Abedkar expressed his conviction that the White Paper proposals would not be improved and the best thing to do therefore was to accept them and agitate for more.

He voiced his indignation at the agitation recently started in India against the Poona Pact, and said it was a matter of shame and disgrace to the Hindo community that they should try to go back on their word. He was determined to oppose any such move on the part of Caste Hindus.

Stating that at the present moment politics did not interest him Dr. Ambedkar told the interviewer that he was busy writing a book on 'The Army in India' He had almost finished collecting material for the book and hoped to publish it shortly. He proposed to give a birds-eye view of the Indian army problem con-

Mrs. Macy spent 45 years in the constitutional aspect of the question

FATAL FALL

A verdict of accidental death was returned on Aminuddin Mohmadali, at an inquest on Monday. The deceased who was demented fell out of a latrine window on New Year's Day.

Christian Principle Of Inheritance, Bar To Indians?

SINHA, BEING BRAHMO CONFERRED HONOUR

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

Can any Indian be made a Peer of the British realm? This is a problem which exercised the mind of the British authorities on the occasion of the grant of the Privy Councillorship to the Agha Khan and Sir T. B. Sapru recently.

This problem will become of keener interest as India develops into a full-fledged Dominion at a later date.

HEREDITARY ORDER.

The peerage at present is a hereditary order and is based on Christian Principle of inheritance.

When Lord Sinha was created a peer, it was thought that in the case of Brahmo Samajists the principle of one-marriage was only applicable in the same way as is in the case of Christians. Later on, however, it was discovered that though Law would punish a Brahmo Samajist for marrying a second time the second marriage itself does not become invalid. Therefore even a Brahmo Samajist cannot be made a Peer of the realm under the present code.

The case of a Hindu and a Muslim becoming a Peer is totally ruled out, as they can marry two wives.

Thus it was that the suggestion that the real honour which might be conferred on the Agha Khan and Sir Taj Bahadur should be Peerage of the realm, was thrown out and Privy Councillorship was preferred instead.

WHY NOT SPECIAL PEERAGE?

Constitutional Pundits are however not likely to let matters rest there and I am told that the question whether a special type of Peerage of personal character cannot be created for India, is one that would engage the attention of the British Authorities, as time goes on and India develops into a full-fledged Dominion.

For the present, however, it is clear that no Indian can be made a Peer under the existing conditions governing the grant of that honour.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK IN U. S. A. IMPROVES

But American Federation Of Labour Warns Against Inflation

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

Eighteenhundred thousand unemployed have found work in the United States since recovery began according to the report of the American Federation of Labour.

The report adds that an additional 4,600,000 were temporarily employed in civil works and public works and afforestation.

The working week has been shortened by an average of 4.5 hours, and wages increased by 5.5 cents per hour.

The Federation reports that the business outlook is brighter than a year ago, but warns the administration against inflation.

HARDIKAR SEES GANDHIJI

Working Of Children's Homes Explained

(From A Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Jan. 8.

Dr. Hardikar, Mr. Hanumantrao Kowjalgi. Mr. D. P. Karmarkar and Mr. D. R. Manappa Malur Subbarao of Shimoga saw Gandhiji at twelve noon yesterday and explained to him the working and routine of homes of children belonging to distressed families of Kanara. Reports and abstracts of accounts of children's homes were also submitted to him. In the course of the interview, which lasted for half an hour Gandhiji incidentally expressed his opinion that it was certainly better to maintain such institutions in Karnatak itself if possible. When requested to give his blessings to organisers and workers of children's homes he said: "Oh yes they have my blessings"

WHO WILL BE NEXT VICEROY?

Londonderry And Linlithgow Hot Favourites

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8

Interesting speculation has started here as a result of Lord Londonderry's air flight to India. It is said that Lord Londonderry is the Prime Minister's favourite and that if the present Government has to take a decision regarding the nomination of the next Viceroy, Lord Londonderry stands a very good chance and that the present visit may be used to prove his previous knowledge of India.

The other favourite in the field is Lord Linlithgow who on personal merit is considered the fittest nominee from the Conservative Party because of his intimate knowledge of Indian conditions acquired as the Chairman of the Agricultural Commission and his fullest acquaintance with constitutional problems as a result of his Chairmanship of the Joint Parliamentary Committee which is examining the India White Paper. Lord Linlithgow is Mr. Baldwin's favourite. It remains to be seen who of the two will be Lord Willingdon's successor as at the present moment suggestions made in political quarters are mere speculation, as selection may not be made till six months before Lord Willingdon's term is due to conclude. However it is clear that Lord Londonderry is one of the hot favourites for the Viceroyalty of India.

MOTOR DRIVER SENT TO JAIL

Magistrate Finds Him Guilty Of Negligent And Rash Act

On a charge of rash and negligent driving, a motor-driver of an ice-van, was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Monday.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused Vasudev Pandurang, while driving his motor-van on December 6 last, knocked down two school-boys at the junction of Bohra Bazaar. One of the boys died as a result of the injuries sustained in the accident.

DEFECTIVE BRAKES.

The motor-van was examined, and it was found that the brakes were not in working order and were absolutely useless.

The accused, while admitting that the brakes were not in working order, stated that the boys ran across the road so suddenly that he was unable to stop the car in time to avoid the accident.

MAGISTRATE ON MOTORISTS' DUTY.

The Magistrate held that the accused was guilty of a rash and negligent act in that he took out the van on the road without examining the condition of the brakes. It is the duty of a motor-driver, the Magistrate observed, to see that the brakes of his car are in proper working order before starting.

The accused, on being found guilty was sentenced as above.

HIGH COURT RE-OPENS

Jinnah And Jayakar Resume Practice

The High Court opened on Monday after the Christmas vacation.

Messrs. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. M. R. Jayakar who have now returned to Bom ay have resumed prac ice at the Courts, and so also has Mr. K. M. Munshi.

The 5th Criminal Sessions continued its sitting to-day Mr. Justice Kania presiding.

His lordship and a common jury took up the case against Devi Khevu and 9 others who are charged with dacoity. It was alleged that the first accused resented the refusal by the complainant Anandrao Ghadye to grant h's request for money. He, therefore, along with the others, attacked the marriage procession of the complainant's brother, as it was going along Lamington Road on June 7 last. The accused it was alleged, also snatched away the drums and musical instruments.

POLICE RAIDS LEAD TO FIVE ARRESTS

KURLA, Jan. 8.

The Kurla police, after carrying out two raids have arrested five persons under the Gambling Act. Their names are Shanker Yeshwant Kargutkay, Gundalal Liladhar, Pandurang Dhondiba, Govind Savla and Ganpat Ragho.

They will be placed for trial before the Resident Mayistrate, Kurla, shortly.

A Dacc message under to-days date states:—

Haripadaghosh, an home-internee of Dhalkarnagar has been sentenced to twi years' regiourous imprisonment for violation of internment rules.

India Draws With England

Dilawar Hussain's Plucky Fight For Home Team

M. C. C. LOOSE 2 WKTS. FOR 7 RUNS!

SCORES AT A GLANCE

England (First Innings)	...	...	*403*
All-India (First Innings			*247*
All-India (Second Innings)	...	...	*237*
England (Second Innings)	...	...	*7*
			(for 2 wkts.)

Mushtaq Ali and Naoomal, who had scored 30 in a useful opening partnership on Sunday, carried on the good work, when play was resumed on Monday. The Muslim batsman, however, fell victim to a catch when the score was 57 for one wicket. Wazir Ali, who was expected to do great things, failed to break his duck, much to the disappointment of the crowds. At the time of going to Press the lunch score was 112 for 4.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Although only about 7,000 spectators were present at the commencement of the fourth and last day of the Test Match, great enthusiasm was evinced to witness India going in their second Innings with every possibility of making a draw of the match.

The weather was cheerless and cloudy. The sun which was invisible throughout the morning however smiled broadly when punctually at 11 a.m. Nichols sent down the first ball to Naoomal. but immediately thereafter he hid behind the clouds again. Nichols and Langridge were played with great confidence by both Naoomal and Mushtaq Ali although wicket showed variable qualities at either end.

Nichol's third ball kept very low and Mushtaq Ali blocked it just in time to save his wicket.

A lucky snick off the same bowler gave Mushtaq Ali two runs to fine leg. Naoomal at the other end was cutting in masterly fashion and with two crisp shots against Langridge and Verity, he drove backwards England's most dangerous fielder at silly slip—Mitchell.

The Karachi batsman sent up the fifty of the innings in fifty-six minutes with a three to fine-leg of Verity, but soon afterwards two wickets fell in quick succession.

MUSHTAJ ALI'S PATIENT PLAY

Mustaq Ali mistimed an attempted drive off Nichols and gave a sharp low catch to Barnett at second slip which was well-taken. Mushtaq Ali was batting for just over an hour including twenty-six minutes to-day, and had helped put on 57 runs for the first wicket. Wazir Ali was not at all confident against Verity and appeared to be cramped by Mitchell's movements at sillyslip from where the Yorkshire player was making a rush everytime to catch the ball almost off the bat. Eventually Wazir Ali gave the simplest of catches to Nichols at first slip and went back without scoring. (58/2/0). Two wickets thus having fallen for one run, Major C K Naidu and Naoomal came together, and a partnership which lasted about thirty minutes then ensued which put on 18 runs.

Naoomal had to contend first against Barnett at silly-midoff and then against Jardine at that position but he eliminated his off-side strokes and starved the "silly" field. Jardine indeed was standing so close up that with a plunge forward he could have almost shaken hands with the batsman. Against Major Naidu however the field was spread out and the batsman took a number of close singles by means of well-placed shots. Townsend came on for the first time at 74 and Naoomal cut his fourth ball for two. He was unaccountedly tempted to step across to the next ball but mistimed his shot and was smartly snapped up by Levett behind the stumps. This was Naoomal's best knock against the tourists so far his innings having lasted in all 105 minutes. Among his chief hits were four fours and three threes.

Dilawar Hussain

Amarnath who was the next batsman in raised hopes of reproducing his Bombay form when he cover drove Clark to the boundary and cut Verity past Mitchell to the ropes, but he too fell a victim to Levett's efficiency behind the wicket giving a fast snick which went off the shoulder of his bat. (88/4/9).

MERCHANT-NAIDU STAND

Well-knowing what a thorn in England's side Merchant could be Jardine at once brought on Nichols for his benefit, but the defence of the Bombay player was unshakeable. Thereafter Jardine tried five bowlers in quick succession to break up the partnership before it took root, but without any success. Merchant started more confidentally than he did in the first innings, opening his account with a fine offdrive boundary, which he followed up with another 4 to leg. C.K. Naidu at this stage walked upto

(Continued on Page 8)

LANCASHIRE GOODS IN DANGER

'Financial Times' On Indo-Jap Pact

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The 'Indo-Japanese agreement is quite novel in commercial diplomacy and doubtless will be adopted as a kind of standard for further negotiations by Japan with Britain, United States and other countries." declares the 'Financial Times.'

"It is greatly to the credit of Sir Joseph Bhore, H E. Sawada and the delegations. In one respect it is frankly disappointing in not including rayon piecegiods which will mean Japanese share of Indian market increased at least by one quarter; also Japanese manufacturers may be able to divert trade and drive out Lancashire goods by its own rayon mixtures. British request for the inclusion of rayon piecegoods in the Anglo-Japanese negotiations becomes more reasonable and its adoption is esential as a condition for opening formal negotiations."—Reuter Special.

MERCHANT STABBED TO DEATH

A verdict of death due to homicidal stab wound was returned by the Coroner's jury on Monday when they concilded the inquest on Ebrahim Haji A dulla Khatri, a merchant, who was stabbed on Abdur Rehaman Street on the night of December 23. The jury were further of opinion that the stab wounds were inflicted by one Joosa Suleman, who died subsequently at Poona by an alleged suicidal act.

LABOURER KILLED IN DOCKS

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's jury on Monday at the inquest held on Narayan Govind, a dock worker.

It appears that Narayan Govind and another worker were injured on January 5, while they were working on a prow, which was docked alongside the s.s. "Thalatta" at the Victoria Docks, as a result of an iron bar and a wood en plank accidentally falling on their heads. Both of them were removed to the G. T. Hospital, where Narayan Govind died.

BONE STICKS IN THROAT

Death was caused by a gone coming lodged in the throat, of Aminabai a Muslim woman aged 60. It appears that the woman and others sat for their meals after Roza, on January 2, and while she was eating a bone stuck in her throat. She was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where she died two days later.

CITY MILL STRIKE

The Sassoon Spinning Mills which had been closed down on December 29 restarted on Monday morning with 600 new hands.

The strike in the Union Mills continues. The notice that has been put up by the management that the dear food allowance would be reduced from 55 per cent to 30 instead of 25, doesn't seem to have had any effect on the strikers.

VILLAGE UPLIFT

C. P. Congressmen Discuss Question

Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla a prominent congress leader of Rajpur C. P. reached Jubulpore on Sunday and was closetted with Seth Govind Das for a long time. Though the nature of the discussino was kept secret, it is reliably understood that they had chalked out a new and a constructive programme for the village uplift.

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